

The Global Newspaper
Edited in Paris
Printed Simultaneously
in Paris, London, Zurich,
Hong Kong, Singapore,
The Hague and Marseille

WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 14

No. 31,882

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

ZURICH, THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1985

ESTABLISHED 1887

Benazir Bhutto Says 60,000 She'll Stay, Fight Zia Protest In Manila

LARKANA, Pakistan — Benazir Bhutto, a central figure in Pakistan's opposition movement, brought her brother's body home for burial Wednesday and vowed to stay and fight the military regime that overthrew and executed her father, Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

Tens of thousands of supporters greeted Miss Bhutto, who was accompanied by four other leading politicians, when she arrived from self-imposed exile in Europe with the body of her brother, Shah Nawaz Bhutto. He was found dead last month at his home in France under circumstances yet to be explained.

He had been wanted in Pakistan on terrorism charges.

Bhutto supporters lined the road for nearly 20 miles (32 kilometers) as the body was escorted into Larkana, an agricultural center 200 miles north of Karachi that is the Bhutto family's hometown.

Miss Bhutto, 32, is political heir of her father, who founded the Pakistan People's Party that she now leads. General Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, now Pakistan's president, overthrew Mr. Bhutto in a 1977 coup and Mr. Bhutto was hanged in 1979 after conviction on charges of conspiring to murder a political opponent.

Miss Bhutto, who went to London 18 months ago when General Zia's government released her from house arrest, said that she intends to remain in Pakistan and continue her political opposition.

She said that she would spend at least 40 days of mourning in Larkana before deciding on a precise course of action, but added that she was "more committed than ever before" to the political struggle. "There have been far too many sacrifices," she said.

Miss Bhutto dismissed the announcement earlier this month that General Zia would end martial law by the end of the year and remove the ban on political activity.

Under the plan to end martial law, General Zia would turn over the running of the government to a civilian cabinet he already has appointed and remain in office as a civilian president.

Other senior leaders of the opposition coalition Movement to Re-



Benazir Bhutto

store Democracy, who returned from Europe with Miss Bhutto, asserted that the appointed cabinet led by Prime Minister Mohammed Khan Junejo was merely a front for the military.

One of those who returned from exile, Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi, said he also would remain in Pakistan to help lead the opposition. "Zia ul-Haq has no intention whatsoever of lifting martial law," he said.

Shah Nawaz Bhutto's body was taken to the family graveyard after a religious ceremony for burial next to his father's grave. About 50,000 people crowded into the sports stadium for funeral prayers and to pay their last respects.

Mr. Bhutto, 27, was found dead July 18 in his apartment in Cannes. There were signs of suffocation, but an autopsy was inconclusive. A second autopsy was performed, but the results have not been revealed.

At a news conference Wednesday night, Miss Bhutto said she could not accept that her brother had died a natural death. He was wanted in Pakistan on several charges. He was accused of planning the 1981 hijacking of a Pakistan International Airlines plane, with more than 100 passengers aboard, first to Kabul, Afghanistan, and later to Damascus. One Pakistani diplomat aboard the aircraft was killed by the hijackers.

Anti-Marcos Rallies Mark Aquino Killing

The Associated Press

MANILA — More than 60,000 people marched through Manila on Wednesday, in the biggest anti-government protests in a year, to mark the anniversary of the assassination two years ago of the opposition leader Benigno S. Aquino Jr.

Soldiers used water hoses to break up another demonstration by 5,000 people in the central Philippine city of Cebu. Sixteen protesters and four soldiers were injured as demonstrators retaliated by throwing stones, witnesses said.

Clouds of confetti poured from office windows in Manila as 30,000 people, facing heavy rains, clogged a major intersection in the financial district of Makati. Mr. Aquino's widow, Corason, wrapped in a raincoat, urged the chanting, cheering protesters to say "goodbye" to President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

More than 20,000 people in a more militant, leftist protest confronted barbed wire barricades and anti-riot troops around the presidential palace. They chanted "NPA is growing," in support of the New People's Army, a Communist guerrilla group fighting the government.

Protests also took place in several other cities, including General Santos, Naga, Legaspi, Dagupan and Laoang. The government news agency reported a pro-government rally by 20,000 people in Laoang, capital of Mr. Marcos's home province.

Mr. Aquino, who many people had believed might succeed Mr. Marcos, was shot to death on Aug. 21, 1983, as he arrived back in the Philippines from self-imposed exile in the United States. Three generals, 22 other soldiers and one civilian are on trial for the killing, which the military blames on Communist forces.

"We have been asking Marcos to resign but he doesn't hear us," Mrs. Aquino told the protesters in the financial district. "Perhaps we should just say 'goodbye.' The crowd included businessmen, socialists, office workers and peasants.

One opposition leader, Salvador H. Laurel, waved a sheaf of papers that he said contained evidence of property the Marcoses and their "cronies" have accumulated abroad.

Yellow banners bearing Mr. Aquino's likeness appeared prominently at the financial district rally. Red banners denouncing the "U.S.-Marcos dictatorship" prevailed at the central Manila protest.

Mr. Aquino's brother, Agapito, said at the financial district rally, "I don't want the Communists to take over from Marcos." But, he added, if Mr. Marcos does not allow fair

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Corason Aquino, widow of the assassinated opposition leader, placed a wreath on the statue of Benigno S. Aquino Jr. during a rain-drenched rally attended by 30,000 in Manila.

U.S. Anti-Satellite Weapon Is Ready, But Wisdom of Testing Is Questioned

By William J. Broad

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Scientists say that the U.S. anti-satellite weapon, if fully developed, would be vastly more advanced than the Soviet one. They say it would be a marvel of high-technology miniaturization.

"If it works, ours is going to be a lot better," John Fike, head of space policy at the Washington-based Federation of American Scientists, said in an interview Tuesday.

"It's going to be 10 times faster, and potentially there will be 10 times as many of them. It's going to be able to place a lot more satellites at risk."

Scientists are generally confident, too, that the U.S. weapon is so close to technical realization that all it needs is final testing. But there is heated debate over whether the United States should go ahead with that testing.

Some experts say that, although the U.S. device is highly advanced, it remains militarily useless unless it is finally tested against a target orbiting in space. They say the Soviet Union already has a working weapon, though a more primitive one, and the United States must catch up.

Daniel O. Graham, a retired lieutenant general who used to be head of U.S. Air Force intelligence, said Tuesday, "The Soviets can destroy a lot of important satellites and we

Tass Says Test to 'Militarize' Space

Reuters

MOSCOW — The Soviet news agency, Tass, said Wednesday that Washington's decision to press ahead with testing an anti-satellite weapon would cause a superpower arms race in space.

Tass said in a commentary that Moscow would keep to the unilateral freeze on anti-satellite weapons announced by late President Yuri V. Andropov only if other countries held off too.

"Washington has made another step along the line of preparing for large-scale militarization of space," Tass said. It said responsibility for starting an arms race in space would lie with "those who are prepared to start dangerous experiments in near-earth orbit."

It denounced what it called the cynicism of Washington's assertion that the new anti-satellite test would promote progress at the Geneva talks on nuclear and space weapons. "Washington believes that the rest of the world consists of simpletons who can swallow any propaganda dish," it said.

have to counter that. For that reason alone it is necessary to test this weapon."

However, other scientific and technical experts argue that the nation and the world would be far better off if the United States did not go ahead with the final stage of its anti-satellite weapon program in the hope of negotiating a ban on such weapons. They argue that the Soviet advantage in this particular area is minimal and that the United States has a distinct advantage in the overall field of space-arms development.

According to a study by the Union of Concerned Scientists, based in Cambridge, Massachusetts, the Soviet anti-satellite weapon

U.S. Says KGB Uses Chemicals On Diplomats

By Don Oberdorfer

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Soviet KGB security police has been monitoring the movements of U.S. diplomats in Moscow with "potentially harmful tracking chemicals," the State Department charged Wednesday.

It said that powdery substances had been "applied indirectly" — on automobile steering wheels, seats and other places where U.S. diplomats would come in contact with them.

It said that the substances could present a health hazard.

The United States protested Monday to Soviet officials in Washington and Moscow "in the strongest terms." They demanded that the practice "be terminated immediately," the State Department said.

The chemical, according to the statement, could "leave deposits on the person or possessions" of Soviet citizens or others with whom the Americans came into contact.

Recent "biological screening tests" determined that the most extensively used of the tracking agents, a substance known as Nitro Phenyl Pentadecan, or NPPD, is a mutagen, the State Department statement said.

This was a potential health hazard, it continued, because mutagens can cause cancers in human beings.

"Mutagens can be, but are not always, carcinogens in human beings," the statement said.

A State Department official said that such tracking agents had been in "very sporadic, infrequent" use by the KGB since the 1970s but that U.S. officials had believed that their use was halted in 1982.

This spring and summer, however, a "more widespread" use of the substances was uncovered through routine U.S. tests in Moscow.

The discovery, together with new information about the possible health hazards, caused an alarm "in the last few weeks only," officials said.

U.S. Embassy personnel in Moscow, numbering about 200, were informed of the findings early Wednesday.

A medical team from the National Institutes of Health and the

Environmental Protection Agency was being sent to Moscow to investigate and interview Americans about the health aspects.

"Preliminary indications suggest that the levels of NPPD and other substances to which individuals may have been exposed is very low. There is no evidence to date that any embassy personnel have suffered ill effects due to exposure to tracking agents," the State Department said.

Officials gave very few details of how or where the powder was believed to have been applied to Americans or how the KGB could use it to trace their movements.

Guarded comments to reporters suggested that the KGB may have used chemical testing equipment on the persons, possessions or dwellings of Soviet citizens to determine if they had contact with U.S. diplomats being traced by the powder.

There was no explanation for why the Russians are believed to have stopped sporadic use of chemical tracking agents in 1982 and to have resumed them on a heavier basis this spring.

Earlier U.S. Charges

The allegation was the latest in a series of charges dating back at least to 1960, when a microphone was discovered in the back of a wooden eagle on the official seal in a U.S. Embassy office in Moscow, Reuters reported.

Four years later, about 40 eavesdropping microphones were uncovered at the embassy and U.S. officials said many more were probably undiscovered.

In 1978, U.S. security officials found an antenna near the embassy roof that was connected to an electronic snooping booth beneath the building manned by a Soviet agent, according to U.S. officials.

The United States also complained to the Kremlin in the 1970s that its embassy was being bombarded with microwaves in an effort to intercept U.S. communications.

Both the U.S. Embassy in Moscow and the Soviet Embassy in Washington are equipped with sophisticated electronic surveillance gear to gather information about the host countries. Western diplomats say.

Falwell Seeks to Block South African Sanctions

By Robert Pear

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reverend Jerry Falwell has begun a campaign to block imposition of economic sanctions against South Africa. The step occurred amid growing evidence that American conservatives were deeply divided over the issue.

Mr. Falwell, just back from a visit to South Africa, also denounced Desmond M. Tutu, the Anglican bishop who is South Africa's most prominent clergyman. "If Bishop Tutu maintains that he speaks for the black people of South Africa, he's a phony," he said.

The bishop, a leading critic of the Pretoria government's racial policies who won the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize, has offered theological as well as social arguments against apartheid.

Mr. Falwell, the head of the American evangelical Christian group known as the Moral Majority, gave his impressions of his trip to South Africa at a news conference Tuesday in Washington. He urged Americans to support the

Pretoria government by buying its one-ounce gold coins, called Kruggerands, and by investing in companies that do business there.

South Africans, Mr. Falwell said, do not want the United States to reduce investment in their country or to impose economic sanctions. This view, he said, was the consensus of those to whom he talked "in every segment of every community" in South Africa.

[On Wednesday, Mr. Falwell engaged in a heated debate with the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson on the subject of South Africa when the two appeared on a television program, The Associated Press reported from New York.]

[Mr. Jackson told Mr. Falwell, "You supported apartheid in southern America until it was over. Now you're supporting apartheid in southern Africa while it's still alive." He called the evangelist's views "an insult to Christians."

[Mr. Falwell responded by denying he supported "that policy of the Bothe government. He said that film shot during his five-day trip which will be broadcast Sunday (Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)]



Sikhs bear Harchand Singh Longowal to funeral pyre.

Slain Sikh Is Cremated; Gandhi Assails Terror

The Associated Press

LONGOWAL, India — The body of Harchand Singh Longowal, the murdered Sikh leader, was cremated Wednesday in his native village, and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi vowed to fight terrorism "with all our strength."

Mr. Longowal was killed Tuesday by gunmen, later identified as Sikhs, while speaking at a religious gathering.

As leader of the Akali Dal, the main Sikh party, Mr. Longowal signed a peace accord July 24 with Mr. Gandhi aimed at ending a three-year conflict between the Sikh community and the Indian government over Punjab.

The body of Mr. Longowal, 57, was burned on a pyre after thousands of Sikhs, weeping and shouting slogans, marched 13 miles (20 kilometers) from Sangrur.

Wreathed in roses and marigolds, the body arrived in this dusty village of 9,000 people in a motorcade of 200 vehicles.

The cremation took place shortly after Mr. Gandhi vowed that India would not submit to terrorism.

"We will fight terrorism with all our strength," the prime minister said before Parliament adjourned to mourn Mr. Longowal's death.

Most shops, businesses, markets and schools throughout Punjab were shut Wednesday in a strike called by the Akali Dal to protest the murder.

The Indian Army has been placed on alert in Punjab and neighboring states, and security was tightened in New Delhi.

The shooting took place three days after Mr. Gandhi announced elections in Punjab, despite warnings by Mr. Longowal and others that the state was not ready for elections and that premature voting might spark violence.

Loss of a Moderate Figure

Earlier, Wolfgang Saxon of The New York Times reported from New York:

The killing of Mr. Longowal removed a moderating force at a time when it appeared, thanks in large part to his efforts, that a festering conflict was nearing a solution. His death created a vacuum.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Rise of Drug Addiction Jolts British, Who Thought It Was a U.S. Problem

By Karen DeYoung

Washington Post Service

LONDON — Three weeks ago a Liverpool boy of 14 died of an overdose of heroin. He had bought it from drug pushers only a five-minute walk from his home.

At an inquest, the coroner said the boy, Jason Fitzsimmons, was the youngest heroin victim he had come across in nearly two decades. The coroner warned that Jason's death was part of a drug problem that could endanger "the whole future of the nation."

Barely 10 years ago, illegal sale and use of drugs in Britain was virtually unheard of outside a few London districts. Britain felt itself largely immune to the U.S. wave of drug smuggling and abuse.

Yet in five years, with a speed that has shocked parents and apparently taken the government unawares, Britain has found itself with a severe drug problem. A recent Parliament inquiry called it "the most serious peacetime threat to our national well-being."

In England and in much of Scotland, drug use has doubled, tripled and in some cases quadrupled since 1980. Even teen-age glue-sniffing, a fad in the U.S. in the 1970s, has become so widespread here that a new law went into effect last week banning sale of sniffable solvents to customers under the age of 18.

Marijuana use is on the upswing but it is considered a minor problem compared with a flood of cocaine — previously rare in Britain — that is expected to hit these shores in the next few years as overflow from the U.S. market.

British officials have begun close consultation with the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration.

"We make no apology for reverting repeatedly to the American experience," said Edward Gardner, head of the Parliament study, after

A swift rise in the use of drugs is 'the most serious peacetime threat to our national well-being,' an inquiry by Parliament warned.

addiction to opiates, primarily heroin, has tripled since 1979. There is an upsurge among children, who heat the drug and inhale its vapors — known as "chasing the dragon" — in the mistaken belief that this is less addictive than injection. Heroin often is cheaper than marijuana in Britain, unlike the situation in the United States. In Britain, a bag of 40-percent-pure heroin, which will last a day or two, can cost less than \$15. That figure has not changed for several years, which officials attribute to increased smuggling. Heroin seizures by customs officials reached nearly 500 pounds (almost 230 kilograms) in the first seven months of 1984, more than six times the total for all of 1980.

INSIDE

■ Beirut's artillery battles continue, with 10 reported dead, plane hit at airport. Page 2.

■ Nicaraguan rebels adopt a "code of conduct" in an attempt to improve their human rights image. Page 3.

SCIENCE

■ What colors do birds see? Research on animal vision provides some answers. Page 7.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ American Telephone & Telegraph Co. said it will eliminate 24,000 jobs in its Information Systems group. Page 9.

New York Agog Over Record Lottery Tickets Sell at 18,900 a Minute for \$41-Million Prize

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — They walked, they rode the subway and some even flew in. They stood in line for hours. Some took the day off from work, dreaming they might never have to work again.

There were so many customers for New York's Lotto 48 game on Tuesday that officials closed the state lottery offices early and raised the jackpot to \$41 million, the largest such prize ever offered in North America.

Lotto players bought tickets at the rate of 18,900 a minute Tuesday afternoon, and lottery officials decided to shut down at 9:30 P.M. — half an hour early — so that the computers could catch their breath.

A regional lottery director, James Nolan, said early Wednesday of the ticket rush, "It's already building again this morning."

People in New York City were standing in line, in spite of the rain, when lottery offices opened at 5:45 A.M.

The drawing is scheduled for 10:25 P.M. Wednesday. In New York's Lotto 48 game, players purchase a card for \$1 that allows them to choose six numbers from 1 to 48.

To win or share in the top prize, all six numbers

must match those in the weekly drawing. The odds against that are 1 in 6.1 million.

Since July 27 there have been seven drawings with no top-money winner, allowing the prize to reach its record level.

The previous North American record, \$40 million, was collected last year in Chicago by a single winner. New York state's lottery director, John Quinn, said Tuesday that 20 million tickets had been purchased for the current drawing.

Mayor Edward I. Koch sent his press aide stand in line to buy him a ticket, but New York City residents were not the only ones infected.

Lottery officials in Buffalo said there were calls from Ohio, Pennsylvania and Tennessee.

"People want to know the closest lottery office or where they can buy a lottery ticket at the airport," said Howard Frankel, a regional lottery director.

There was a strong streak of altruism among the players interviewed Tuesday in New York City. Wilfredo Garcia, a police officer, said he would give a large chunk of his money to the starving in Africa. Eve Benani said she would found an orphanage. Ernest DeNigris of East Quogue, New York, said that if he acceded to "the power of money," he would pay off the mortgage on his son's home. (NYT, UPI)

Artillery War in Beirut Continues; Airport Is Closed After Jet Is Hit

Reuters

BEIRUT — Hundreds of artillery rounds slammed into Beirut, its airport and the nearby hills Wednesday as shelling continued for the third straight day despite political efforts to end the violence.

Six persons were killed in Christian areas and four in Muslim-controlled West Beirut, radio stations reported.

At Beirut International Airport, a Middle East Airlines Boeing 720 was hit minutes before passengers for Jordan were to board, radio stations said. Flights in and out of the airport were halted.

Shells also hit villages as far as 15 miles (25 kilometers) from Beirut. A high-ranking government source said it was unlikely that cabinet ministers would be able to attend a meeting Thursday if the shelling continued.

Prime Minister Rashid Karami had called the meeting, the first scheduled since April 10, in an attempt to revive Christian-Muslim talks and break the latest cycle of violence in Lebanon.

Saudi Minister's Son Killed

Reuters

CANNES — The son of a Saudi minister was killed when the car in which he was traveling hit a tree, the police said Tuesday. He was identified as Mohammed Al Salum, 20, the son of Nasir Al Salum, deputy minister for telecommunications.

Education Minister Selim al-Hoss, a Sunni Muslim, former prime minister, and senior Muslim army officers telephoned Christian colleagues, to no avail, to arrange a cease-fire, official sources said.

At the Vatican, Pope John Paul II condemned the massacre of Lebanese civilians and prayed for an end to the killings and reprisals. In one of his firmest statements to date on Lebanon, the pope said during his weekly audience in St. Peter's Square that such violence, "coldly calculated, aimed at massacring unarmed populations, whatever its source, must be condemned forcefully by anyone who respects human rights."

In the northern city of Tripoli, the toll from Tuesday's car bombing rose to 50 dead and 160 wounded after nine more persons died from wounds, security sources said.

Among the dead was Sheikh Zakariya al-Rashid, an official of the Sunni fundamentalist militia called Jundallah, or Soldiers of God. The local head of Jundallah, Sheikh Kanaan Naji, was wounded.

The explosion in Tripoli was the latest in a six-day wave of car bombings that has killed more than 110 persons and wounded 400.

After the bombing in Tripoli, the Shiite leader Nabih Berri said that only a military showdown with "Israel's internal agents," a reference to Christian militias, could end Lebanon's crisis.



Rashid Karami

The state-owned Beirut Radio said that an unidentified plane had tried to attack Shiite Amal militia positions Wednesday in Syrian-held territory near Tarshish, 18 miles east of Beirut, but was driven off by ground fire.

There was no independent confirmation of the report. A similar report on Tuesday was denied by the police.

The Swiss head of the International Red Cross mission in the southern city of Sidon was freed after being held by a gunman for about 36 hours.

Stephane Jacquemont, 29, was delivered to Red Cross officials at the home of Daoud Daoud, Amal's senior official in the south, according to the agency's delegate in Tyre, Mario Piz.

Mr. Daoud identified Mr. Jacquemont's abductor as the brother of Nasseh Hashem, who was seized by the Israeli Army when it raided the Shiite village of Zrariyah on March 11.

Rise of Drug Addiction Jolts British, Who Thought It Was a U.S. Problem

(Continued from Page 1)

new drug epidemic say the stigma of the maintenance treatment method is difficult to shake. "Everywhere we went, even in Congress, people were totally convinced that we fed addicts," said Robin Corbett.

So sensitive is the government to such belief that it has published a four-page explanatory pamphlet entitled "The Medical Use of Opioids in the United Kingdom." "For many years," it begins, "there has been considerable interest in the U.K. approach to the treatment of drug addicts. Unfortunately this interest has all too often been based on misunderstanding."

It goes on: "The popular view of what has become known as 'the British system' is perhaps best conveyed by its alternative title, 'the British Heroin Maintenance Program,' under which, so it is believed, addicts are 'registered' and thereafter entitled, often indefinitely, to a regular supply of heroin on a doctor's prescription. The reality is very different."

For more than a decade — nearly 20 years in one case — Michael, Anne and Brian have begun each morning with a trip to their local pharmacies for a prescribed, daily fix of government-supplied heroin. Back home, they inject it with government-supplied needles and prepare to face the day.

It has been seven or eight years since the last new patient was placed on an indefinite program of addiction maintenance with injectable heroin. As in many other Western countries, thousands of British addicts now participate in programs consisting of oral doses of liquid methadone in the hope of withdrawal and cure.

Michael, Anne and Brian are among the fewer than 200 holdovers from an earlier time when Britain considered the development of a black market in narcotics a greater danger than the government-assisted lifetime addiction of a few misguided individuals.

They have asked that their names be changed so relatives and friends will not learn of their addiction. According to a social worker, their cases are "pathetic."

Michael, 40, is tall and thin, a neat dresser. He became addicted "during the flower-power days of the 1960s," when, after dabbling in

softer drugs, a friend with a legal heroin prescription offered to share some.

Like Anne, who was turned on by a boyfriend, he says: "I don't remember the first time being so wonderful. I got sick. I vomited."

Neither Michael or Anne, with rare exceptions, has ever bought or used illegal heroin. When they became addicted, any physician could write a heroin prescription. Heroin maintenance had been accepted treatment here since 1926, when a government report recommended it for hard-core addicts deemed incapable of withdrawal. The reasoning was that if procurement was easy, no illegal heroin market would develop.

With the social acceptability of drug abuse limited to what was considered a small London core, "to some extent the system worked right into the '60s," said David Turner, director of Britain's Standing Council on Drug Abuse. "There wasn't a criminal element, there wasn't a black market."

At most, he said, there were 400 to 500 people under treatment. By 1965, however, a slight rise in the number of new addicts was noted and a new government report acknowledged that some physicians were over-prescribing, with the excess being sold by patients.

Rather than a change in the treatment method, the solution was to regulate the number of physicians who could prescribe heroin. In 1968, there was a reduction from untold thousands to a few hundred, almost entirely in London.

Michael and Anne checked into

a clinic, were given psychiatric and physical examinations and issued "scrips," renewed at six-week intervals and sent to their pharmacist.

Neither they nor Brian has held a job for most of the last two decades. They live in public housing and receive welfare. Yet they say they are satisfied with their lives. They live quietly, they do not associate with other longtime addicts or what they call the "rub-bish" among the new addict generation.

They insist that they do not "get stoned" by using their day's ration at once or saving it for a binge. They look upon it the way a diabetic regards insulin.

Anne, with badly scarred thin arms, says she would be in the street or "throwing bricks" through pharmacy windows to get the drug.

But while the maintenance system worked for people like them, the free dispensing of heroin had a longer-lasting effect that the clinic system could not eliminate.

"The U.K. drug problem, without exception, started from legally manufactured, legally prescribed drugs," said Mr. Turner, the British anti-drug official. "It is true to some degree that the elimination of illicit drugs led to illicit supply."

Shortly after the clinic system was established, treatment agencies were required to report addicts to authorities. As the rules tightened in the early 1970s, a small black market began to rise, catering to those who had been introduced to legal heroin but then had their access restricted.

NEXT: The Anti-Drug Offensive.

WORLD BRIEFS

New Caledonia May Hold Vote in Fall

PARIS (Reuters) — Elections in New Caledonia could take place by the end of September despite a protracted parliamentary and constitutional battle over the distribution of seats, the minister for France's territorial in the South Pacific said Wednesday.

Edgard Pisani said that the elections, set up under a controversial bill passed Tuesday by the National Assembly, could be held on either Sept. 29 or Oct. 6. The bill paves the way for independence for four regional associations with France and provides for elections for four regional councils and a referendum on independence by late 1987.

The poll date first was set for Sept. 8. But the original bill had to be revised after the Constitutional Council rejected its allocation of seats, and conservative members of parliament have said they also will try to have the amended version declared unconstitutional.

Peru Dismisses 37 Police Generals

LIMA (AP) — The government of President Alan Garcia Perez has dismissed 37 police commanders in the first step of a plan to reorganize Peru's police forces to rid them of corruption.

The president also has announced that he would completely revamp the judicial system. The dismissal of the police commanders, who hold the rank of general in the military structure of Peru's police forces, went into effect when their names were published in the official newspaper, El Peruano. Twenty-one commanders were in the Civil Guard and 16 were Peruvianos. Twenty-one commanders were in the Civil Guard and 16 were Peruvianos.

Mr. Garcia, who visited a military barracks Monday, said that any of the 75,000 members of three police forces could be relieved of duty for participating in a crime or the presumption of committing a crime and also for incompetence or inefficiency.

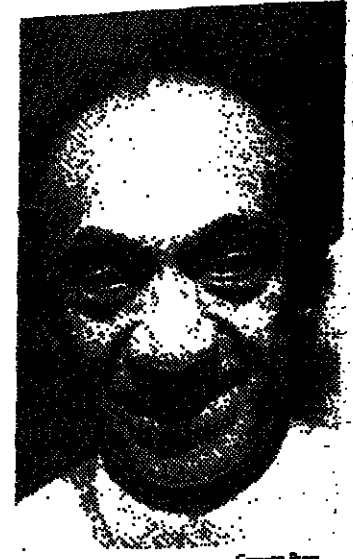
Sri Lankan Soldiers Killed by Mine

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (Reuters) — Four soldiers were killed Wednesday when separatist Tamil guerrillas set off a land mine under their vehicle in the northeastern province of Sri Lanka, security officials said.

The officials said that the military vehicle was blown up by four guerrillas as it accompanied a government bus carrying about 50 Sinhalese refugees at Serunuwara.

The attack came after President Junius R. Jayawardene ordered an inquiry into assertions, denied by the government, that security forces killed more than 100 Tamils in Vavuniya district in the north last week. A spokesman for the Eelam National Liberation Front, an alliance of four separatist guerrilla groups, has said that more than 100 Tamils were killed and 200 were wounded in an army sweep through the town and nearby areas Friday.

NEXT: The Anti-Drug Offensive.



Junius R. Jayawardene

Union Carbide Damage Suits Growing

NEW YORK (NYT) — Lawyers who have sued the Union Carbide Corp. over the gas leak in Bhopal, India, have filed new multimillion-dollar damage suits against the company, this time on behalf of victims of the Aug. 11 gas leak at the company's facility in Institute, West Virginia. The suits, brought Tuesday in state court in West Virginia and in U.S. District Court in New York, will have a major effect on the Bhopal case, the lawyers said. They said that the new leak — which sent 135 persons to hospitals — disclosed defects in design, operation and emergency response similar to the Dec. 3, 1984, accident in India, in which 2,000 people died.

Tunisia Expels 30 Libyan Diplomats

TUNIS (AFP) — The Tunisian authorities ordered the expulsion Wednesday of 30 Libyan diplomats for carrying out activities "contrary to their diplomatic status and functions," the official TAP news agency reported.

The agency said the Foreign Ministry had summoned the Libyan ambassador, Abdallah Ahmed al-Harrari, to inform him that the 30 diplomats had been declared persona non grata. Tunisia announced Tuesday that it had expelled 253 Libyan nationals in recent days for spying.

The Tunisia government has ordered the closure of the Libyan cultural center here and reimposed visa requirements for Libyan nationals following the expulsion by Libya of more than 21,000 Tunisian immigrants this month.

Iran Denies Attack on Belgian Ship

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — Iran denied on Wednesday involvement in the missile attack on the Belgian-registered oil tanker Naess Leopard off the coast of Qatar on Sunday, and suggested that Iraq was responsible. Reacting to a formal complaint by the Belgian government, Iran issued a statement categorically denying any role, and saying that "Iran opposes all violations of international law, such as the sinking of neutral ships."

The government of Iraq, the statement added, "has announced with pride attacks on over 100 neutral ships with the purpose of extending the war imposed on Iran, of creating an area of insecurity and of increasing tensions in the area."

Correction

Because of an editing error, an article in Wednesday's Business section incorrectly said that France's current Socialist administration had nationalized most insurance companies; Renault; the aviation, nuclear, shipbuilding and coal-mining industries; Air France and the internal airlines; the railroads; and the telephone, post office and gas and electricity supply companies. These operations were nationalized long before the Socialists came to power in 1981.

Slain Sikh Is Cremated; Gandhi Assails Terrorism

(Continued from Page 1)

with no successor in sight and important elections coming up to consolidate the accord he reached with Mr. Gandhi.

Sikhism, founded in northern India about 500 years ago, claims about 15 million believers. About 13 million are in India, where they make up 2 percent of the population, but exert a far greater influence over the economy and politics than numbers alone might suggest.

Their conflict with the Hindu majority centers largely on the northern state of Punjab, the prairie homeland of the Sikhs.

Most of the unrest, killing and terrorism involving Sikh extremists in the last few years, as well as the more peaceful drive for Sikh rights, was focused on autonomy for Punjab, an important grain region.

Sikh separatists had begun to stir with the partition of 1947, when the Sikhs found themselves straddling the new border between Muslim Pakistan and Hindu India. The bulk of those in Pakistan moved to join their co-religionists on the Indian side.

Over the years, Sikhs as a whole

lived up to their reputation as hard-working and successful people, who contributed more than their share to India's economy. The Punjab, by Third World standards, became a model of development.

But 1947 left the seeds for smoldering resentments. Sikhs felt cheated out of a homeland. There was a feeling that the Hindu-led government in New Delhi was treating Punjab and the Sikhs with less than fairness.

Among their grievances, the Sikhs accused New Delhi of manipulating wheat prices and of steering new industry away from Punjab toward poorer sections of the country. Sikhs were affronted when, in 1966, the government severed some Hindi-speaking portions of the Punjab, made them into a new state of Haryana and then made both of them share one capital, Chandigarh.

By 1982, the main Sikh party, the Akali Dal, broke into the open with a movement of civil disobedience. Its principal objectives were considerable autonomy for Punjab and recognition of Amritsar, the Sikhs' spiritual focus, as a holy city.

Mr. Longwall followed the non-violent course charted by Mohandas K. Gandhi before Indian independence, concentrating on strikes and marches. But his movement soon attracted radical elements.

Occasional killing of police officers and others culminated in the major bloodshed of 1983-1984. The militants, thought to number fewer than 1,000, went on a rampage against police officers, politicians and even moderate Sikhs.

The word Sikh means disciple in Hindi. It refers to the followers of the first Sikh mystic, the Guru Nanak, and nine succeeding gurus, or teachers, who preached the Sikh Dharma, or path. It was Nanak who tried to bridge the gap between Islam and Hinduism by teaching a monotheistic creed, with the emphasis on religious exercises and meditation.

Playboy Ad With Gandhi Angers India Parliament

The Associated Press

NEW DELHI — Angry lawmakers, shouting "vulgar" and "despicable," on Tuesday condemned a video beer commercial produced by a U.S. men's magazine that showed Mohandas K. Gandhi, the ascetic father of India's independence movement, breaking a fast by drinking beer and hugging half-naked girls.

Balraj Jharkar, speaker of the lower house of Parliament, said the use of Gandhi's name for the Playboy Magazine advertisement was "downright despicable" and directed the government to send a strong protest to the United States.

U.S. Anti-Satellite Arm Is Described as Advanced

(Continued from Page 1)

head makes its kill by exploding in a hail of shrapnel. In contrast, they say, the U.S. weapon is small (18 feet long) and advanced. It would be launched from an F-15 jet fighter. According

to military officials, the fighter soars to an altitude of about 18 miles (29 kilometers), then fires its missile. Boosted by a two-stage solid-fueled rocket, the missile speeds upward in a direct line toward the vicinity of its target.

The attack is performed by a high-technology jewel on the tip of the missile, a cylindrical warhead 12 by 13 inches (30.6 by 33.2 centimeters) that bristles with silicon chips and other electronic gear. After separating from the missile, the warhead locks onto the target with

eight tiny telescopes in its nose that gather infrared radiation from a satellite and focus it on a super-cooled sensor at the heart of the warhead.

A computer sorts out the stream of information, including inertial guidance readings from a laser gyroscope. Fifty-six small steering rockets keep the warhead on a collision course with its target. The enemy satellite is destroyed when the warhead simply smashes into it at blinding speed.

"The U.S. anti-satellite weapon has the potential of having greater speed, flexibility, reliability and effectiveness," said Paul B. Stares, a research associate at the Brookings Institution, a policy study center in Washington. Mr. Stares is the author of "The Militarization of Space: U.S. Policy From 1945 to 1984," published by the Cornell University Press.

While the Soviet weapon is slow in getting to its target, the U.S. missile will be able to speed from hangar to target in an hour, according to the Union of Concerned Scientists. Once in space, the U.S. mis-

sile travels 500 miles a minute, a blistering clip compared with the Soviet pace of 13 miles a minute, the scientists say.

According to proponents of the U.S. weapon, speed and sophistication are not everything. "I don't buy that idea that the Soviet weapon is old and clumsy," said Mr. Graham. "It's true that when they tried to come up with a new version they had some failures, but the old system is still very capable."

"The problem with a treaty," he added, "is that the Soviets have anti-satellite weapons in holes in the ground and there is no way to tell if they are going to still be there. You run into terrible verification problems in order to ban anti-satellite weapons."

Critics of the U.S. weapon disagree, saying Soviet compliance with a treaty would be much easier to verify than would be the case if the small U.S. weapon is deployed.

Stroessner's Son Named As Probable Successor

Reuters

ASUNCION, Paraguay — Paraguay's ruling Colorado Party wants President Alfredo Stroessner, 72, to be succeeded by his son Gustavo, 42, a senior party official said Wednesday.

Mario Pastor Almada, head of the party in Asuncion, said in a radio interview that the party was working toward having Gustavo Stroessner, a colonel in the armed forces, take over when his father steps down. General Stroessner has ruled Paraguay since he seized power in a military coup in 1954.

Thousands Demonstrate in Philippines

(Continued from Page 1)

elections, then "I will be with those who have arms because that means Marcos would have to be removed by armed means."

The military had been placed on alert for Wednesday's protests, but soldiers and policemen generally stayed away from the demonstrators except when they neared the presidential palace. About 200 Philippine soldiers guarded the U.S. Embassy as demonstrators passed, raising clenched fists.

Many universities and schools

canceled classes and some businesses declared a half-day holiday. It was the biggest day of protest since the first anniversary of the assassination, when hundreds of thousands of Filipinos joined unsuccessful efforts to force Mr. Marcos to step down.

Representatives of both the moderate and militant groups attended a morning Mass for Mr. Aquino's followers and family members.

Cardinal Jaime L. Sin, the Ro-

man Catholic archbishop of Manila said in the homily at the Mass that the country has been thrown into violence because "no guilt has been confessed, no role has been acknowledged, no responsibility has been accepted" in Mr. Aquino's assassination.

He said that many Philippine provinces were becoming "killing fields," apparently referring to the growing Communist insurrection and other violence. People with concern for the poor, he added, were being called subversives.

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U.S. Midwest In Economic Recovery, Leaders Say

By James Barron
New York Times Service

MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich. — The governors of seven Middle Western states have spent three days giving an upbeat answer to the question of whether the region is pulling out of its decline.

The theme of the three-day gathering, which ended Tuesday, was "The Midwest on the Move." But the governors made it clear that the theme did not mean that the region's residents and wealth were moving to the South or the West.

What is happening, the governors said, is that innovative technologies are being developed here. Of the 10 states with the most patents, six are in the Middle West, and the region has four of the nation's top 10 universities ranked in order of money spent on research and development.

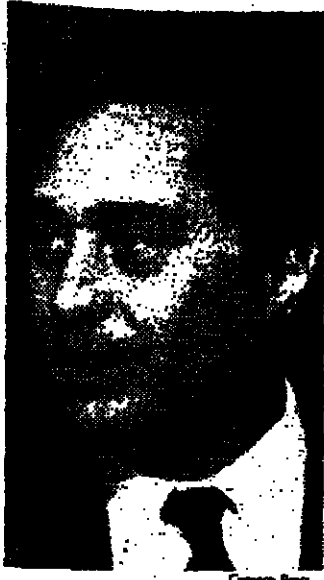
Governor James J. Blanchard of Michigan said that fewer residents of the Middle West were migrating to places that promised more jobs and lower taxes.

To officials who have staked their political careers and their states' futures on bringing in companies and jobs, that was welcome news. And they are apparently not alone in seeing an upturn. Louis Harris said that his polling organization had found that only the South was more optimistic than the Middle West.

"This is a recent trend, believe me," he said. "For most of the past four years, the Midwest has led the nation in gloom and despair. Something obvious is taking place."

But by some measures, the region has a long way to go in its quest for economic well-being. Unemployment was down from 8.2 percent in June 1984 to 7.9 percent this June, according to the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics. Yet the rate of joblessness in five states in the region — Illinois, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa and Nebraska — rose at least six-tenths of a percent in that period.

The gathering was sponsored by the Midwestern Governors Conference, which, some officials said had come close to disbanding last year amid a rift between states with



James J. Blanchard

economies tied to manufacturing and those tied to agriculture.

Some of the manufacturing states also belong to the smaller Great Lakes Governors Conference, which earlier this year signed a charter with two Canadian provinces to prevent water from being piped to states in the South and the West that need it to continue their growth. Mr. Blanchard said the Great Lakes group met more often than the Midwestern Conference, which, he said, had a reputation of being a "more social" group.

But the dispute was patched up, and this conference opened with Mr. Blanchard borrowing a line from Mark Twain by saying that reports of the region's demise had been greatly exaggerated.

Attending with him were Governors Robert D. Orr of Indiana, the chairman of the conference, John Ashcroft of Missouri, Terry E. Branstad of Iowa, John W. Carlin of Kansas, Richard F. Coe of Ohio and Robert Kerrey of Nebraska, and Lieutenant Governors James T. Flynn of Wisconsin and Marlene Johnson of Minnesota.

Governors James R. Thompson of Illinois, George Sinner of North Dakota and Martha Layne Collins of Kentucky did not attend or send representatives.

Mr. Orr said that three years ago, the last time the group convened on Mackinac Island, a resort island between Lake Huron and Lake Michigan, "things were not so good in the Midwest." But he noted a turnaround, and added: "Each of us is seeing investments by manufacturers. Employment is at an all-time high and we're benefiting in all ways except agriculture."

Fahwell Urges Opposition To Apartheid Sanctions

(Continued from Page 1)
shows blacks "who weep and say, 'Please, don't sanction. Don't cut us off, our children die.'"

Representative Robert S. Walker, a Republican of Pennsylvania, said American conservatives were divided on the advisability of such sanctions.

Younger Republican conservatives like Mr. Walker and Representative Vin Weber of Minnesota and Newt Gingrich of Georgia have supported sanctions as a way to prod the Pretoria government into the type of change they have said is needed to prevent anti-American, pro-Soviet forces from taking power there.

"There is a split in the conservative community," Mr. Walker said Tuesday. "You have a long-standing position among American conservatives in support of South Africa, nearly a carte blanche attitude that says, 'Whatever they do is acceptable because it is a nation that is friendly to the West and has great strategic value to us.'"

"However," he said, "there is now a substantial, growing number of conservatives who say, 'Yes, South Africa is important to us strategically, but the danger of losing her strategically is greater if we support a government that is intransigent to change, which is almost inevitable in that society.'"

Richard A. Viguerie, a fund-raiser for conservative causes, said he agreed with Mr. Fahwell on South Africa. Mr. Viguerie said he was "moving heaven and earth to get the Senate shored up to sustain a presidential veto" of the sanctions legislation that is now in Congress.

Both houses have approved sanctions. The House of Representatives

has approved the compromise version that came out of a conference committee, and the Senate is scheduled to vote soon after it reconvenes Sept. 9.

"None of us conservatives support apartheid," Mr. Viguerie said. "The question is not whether they will have a white ruler or a black ruler in South Africa. They'll have white rule for the foreseeable future."

"The question is whether that white ruler will be South African or Soviet. The alternative to the current government is a Communist regime. If South Africa falls, freedom is not likely to prevail in the rest of the world for much longer."

Herbert B. Beckwith, a spokesman for the Heritage Foundation, a conservative research and policy institute, said Mr. Fahwell "represents mainstream conservative sentiment" on South Africa.

New Jersey Legislation
Earlier, Joseph F. Sullivan of The New York Times reported from Trenton, New Jersey:

Governor Thomas H. Kean of New Jersey said Tuesday that he would sign legislation to withdraw \$2 billion in state investments from companies doing business in South Africa, as a protest against the Pretoria government's policies of racial separation.

Governor Kean said he had decided to sign the bill despite opposition from the Reagan administration and estimates by state investment officials that the divestiture could cost the state's pension system more than \$100 million in loss of interest and transaction costs. It would take place over the next three years.

"We can no longer stand by and



Reverend Jerry Fahwell

watch while a system predicated on racism attempts to subjugate an entire people," he said. "The time has come for action to change — and to end, once and for all — the oppressive system of apartheid."

The governor said the "moral imperative" that prompted him to act should move other governors to consider seriously similar actions.

Several states have enacted some form of divestment legislation. But state officials said New Jersey's would be 20 times as large as that of Massachusetts, which has the largest so far and whose law took effect in January 1983.

The National Conference of State Legislatures in Denver said some form of divestment or divestiture legislation has been enacted in Connecticut, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, Nebraska, Rhode Island and Wisconsin. In addition laws are being or have been considered in 29 other states.

New Jersey's pension system, with investments of more than \$10 billion, covers 360,000 workers and retirees.

Nicaraguan Rebel Group Drafts Code In Effort to Improve Image on Rights

By Anne-Marie O'Connor
Reuters

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — The rebel Nicaraguan Democratic Force says it has established a code of conduct for its 15,000-strong army, which has been accused of human rights abuses in its war against the leftist Sandinista government in Managua.

The 70-article code, a draft of which was made available Tuesday, provides for sentences of up to 16 years for rape, murder and robbery and establishes norms for treatment of prisoners and civilians.

Carlos Icaza, an exiled Nicaraguan lawyer who a month ago was named attorney general for the U.S.-backed rebel group, said the code would be presented to the group's leaders for final approval.

The code, which calls for adherence to the Geneva Convention, was viewed by diplomats here as an attempt to improve the image of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, known by its Spanish acronym FDN.

International human rights groups have criticized the FDN, the largest of the groups fighting the Sandinista government, for widespread human rights abuses against Nicaraguan civilians and prisoners of war.

The rebels' human rights record also has influenced some U.S. congressmen to vote against aid for them.

Mr. Icaza said he was unaware of any systematic human rights violations but acknowledged that fighters could have committed abuses "in the heat of war."

Referring to the code, he said: "We are establishing this in part to make sure troops will know how to

treat the civilian population when we throw out the Sandinistas."

The code's harshest sentence is for homicide under conditions violating the Geneva Convention, which will be punishable by 16 years of rehabilitation work and a dishonorable discharge from the guerrilla group.

Mr. Icaza said he had opened proceedings against 30 rebels and that another had been convicted of homicide under an earlier code.

Nicaraguan Reports on Panel

According to U.S. government documents, a senior member of Nicaragua's human rights commission who secretly defected to the United States four months ago says the Sandinistas tried to turn the panel into a propaganda agency. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

Matco Guerrero, former executive director of Nicaragua's National Commission for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, told U.S. interrogators after his defection that the Sandinistas had prevented the agency from investigating most abuses.

The panel was established five years ago as an autonomous agency.

Reached by telephone Tuesday, Mr. Guerrero refused to discuss his case publicly. But a four-page U.S. government summary of his disclosures to U.S. interrogators said:

• The commission, established in 1980 to investigate rights abuses, has increasingly come under the control of the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry, which has attempted to use the office to enhance Nicaragua's international image.

• Since late 1983, the ministry's

secretary-general, Alejandro Bendana, has monitored the commission's activities. Early this year, he told the commission leadership not to investigate allegations of abuses concerning the forced relocation of communities in northern Nicaragua.

• Mr. Bendana told two commission officials in January that the panel would help the Nicaraguan government establish ties with foreign human rights groups to draw international attention to abuses committed by anti-government rebels. "The commission leaders were told to stop investigating any abuses committed by the government of Nicaragua and to concentrate their efforts on the anti-Sandinistas," the summary said.

• Since 1982, commission members have not been permitted to investigate abuses in Nicaragua's prison system, the summary said.

The Nicaraguan Embassy declined comment on Mr. Guerrero's allegations. In April, the Lawyers Committee for International Human Rights, a private U.S. group, offered a generally favorable account of the agency's activities, especially on prison reform, in a report on Nicaragua's justice system.

50 Chileans Held in Protest

SANTIAGO, Chile — Chilean police arrested about 50 protesters Tuesday after breaking up an anti-government demonstration with tear gas and water cannon, police said. Trade unions canceled a demonstration planned Tuesday after the military government declared it illegal.

Henri Flammarion, 75, French Publisher, Dies

Agence France-Press
PARIS — Henri Flammarion, 75, a leading French publisher, has died after a lengthy illness.

Mr. Flammarion was 23 when he joined the company founded by his grandfather, Ernest, in 1876. He ran the business with his father from 1933 and then took over the direction himself in 1945 and built the firm up to publish 1,000 titles annually, with a yearly turnover of 700 million francs (about \$83 million). The firm became the fifth largest publishing house in France.

He is succeeded by his eldest son, Charles-Henri, 39.

Alfred Hayes, 74, Author Of Labor Hymn, 'Joe Hill'

LOS ANGELES (UPI) — Alfred Hayes, 74, a screenwriter and novelist whose poem "Joe Hill" was set to music and became a rallying song for labor in the 1940s, died here Aug. 14 of meningitis.

He wrote the script for "Teresa," which drew an Academy Award nomination in 1951. Among his other movies were "Island in the Sun," "A Hatful of Rain," and "The Left Hand of God."

The poem "Joe Hill," about the execution in 1915 of an organizer for the International Workers of the World, was put to music by Earl Robinson, recorded by a succession of folk singers and sung on

picket lines and at union meetings across the country.

Other deaths:

Frank Raymond Kelly, 76, a journalist who began his career on the copy desk of the New York Herald in Paris in 1933, Monday in New Rochelle, New York. Mr. Kelly retired in 1976 from NBC News where he had been correspondent, writer and producer since 1962.

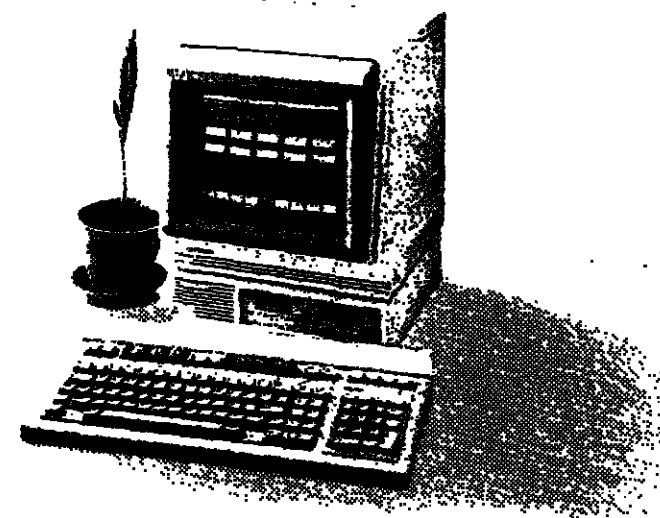
Sheikha Suhaim bin Hamad al-Thani, 52, foreign minister of Qatar, of a heart attack Wednesday. He was a brother of Qatar's ruler, Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad al-Thani.

Nicholas Eden, 54, the Earl of Avon and a former undersecretary in the Department of Environment in the present British cabinet, Saturday after a long illness. He was the son of Anthony Eden, a former prime minister.

George Weiss, 90, a former chairman of Bache & Co., the investment brokerage house now known as Prudential-Bache Securities Inc., of heart failure last Thursday in New York.

Edward B. Rust, 66, president and chief executive officer of State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Co. and president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in 1973-74, Sunday in Bloomington, Illinois.

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Chinese Sentiment on Japan Is Mix of Bitterness and Hope

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

BEIJING — An elderly Chinese official who bicycles past the Japanese Embassy every day on his way to work found himself flinching last week as he glimpsed the white banner with the red circle at its center fluttering from the embassy flagpole.

Asia has been transformed in the 40 years since he took to the streets of Shanghai to celebrate the Japanese surrender that ended World War II. Japan and China have established a new and thriving relationship. But for the official, as for many Chinese, emotions still are stirred by memories of the Japanese occupation.

Amid the welter of official activities marking the anniversary of the Japanese surrender in 1945, Chinese have been working over their attitudes toward Japan. What has emerged is a patchwork of feelings, some magnanimous, some bitter, that seem likely to condition relationships for a long time to come.

From the seizure of Manchuria in 1931 to the deployment of 1.3 million Japanese soldiers across China by war's end, China suffered more than any other under Japanese occupation. Official estimates put Chinese losses at 3.8 million soldiers killed and 18 million civil-

ians dead or wounded, and property losses at more than \$120 billion.

At one level, the Chinese government's posture on the anniversary has been to celebrate the ties with Japan that have developed since the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1972, and particularly

Review said in an article, "but it should not be forgotten, written off or distorted."

In case anyone should think this is a philosophical matter, several officials have gone out of their way to say, in effect, that good as relations are, full trust is a long way off.

"You must understand what Japan has done here," a Japanese businessman said. "It is not for us to make a noise."

since a peace treaty was signed in 1978.

Gu Mu, a national Communist Party secretary who led an economic delegation to Tokyo two weeks ago, told Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone that relations were "marvelously good in all aspects."

However, other pronouncements have offered a more modulated view similar to the one that the Russians have adopted in their ties with West Germany — that the broad development of trade and cultural contacts should not set aside the historical legacy of the war.

"Japan's ruthless invasion of China is now part of history," the English-language weekly Beijing

Qian Qichen, a deputy foreign minister, noted in an interview with the Australian Broadcasting Corporation that there were "those in Japan who want to revive militarism, but the Japanese will not countenance it."

"While it is necessary to be vigilant, there is no cause for fear," Mr. Qian said.

The wariness implicit in such remarks is compounded by a sense of frustration at the failure of Japan to offer more help in China's drive to modernize its economy. Although the thought is never publicly expressed, there is a feeling among educated Chinese that Japan has a historical obligation to help China out of its poverty.

Although Japan is easily China's largest trading partner, with \$13.2 billion last year, the trade is becoming lopsided. In the first six months of this year, Japan had surplus of \$2.8 billion, aggravating China's decline of hard currency reserves. Still more irksome from the Chinese standpoint, the Japanese have responded limply so far to requests that they loosen up on the flow of capital and technology.

"The Japanese are our neighbors in Asia and they have profound historical responsibilities here," a trade official remarked. "We expected more."

On a personal level, Japanese visiting and living here have gained a reputation for being, among foreigners, outstandingly polite and self-effacing. One Japanese businessman, asked why he did not press his case harder with a Chinese government ministry that was dragging its feet on a potentially lucrative deal, replied: "You must understand what Japan has done here. It is not for us to make a noise."

However, there is concern among Chinese that attitudes like these are becoming rarer as the wartime generation dies out and is replaced by younger Japanese who feel no personal guilt. There was an echo of this in a Chinese protest in

advance of Mr. Nakasone's visit last week to the Yasukuni shrine for Japan's war dead.

A Chinese spokesman said that the visit would "hurt the feelings" of Chinese since the shrine commemorated such wartime figures as Hideki Tojo, who headed Japan's government through much of the war. When the visit went ahead, Chinese newspapers published reports of protests at the shrine.

For its part, China is using the anniversary to ensure that wartime memories remain alive. The government has organized mass rallies, the preparation of special books and films, commemorative stamps, academic seminars and wreath-laying ceremonies. The climactic event is to occur Sept. 2, the day of the signing of Japan's surrender, when 100,000 people are expected to lay wreaths at the Beijing monument to the People's Heroes.

The anniversary also is being used for other political ends. Articles, books and films are giving prominence to the role played in World War II by Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist soldiers, later defeated by the Communists in a civil war.

In the past, Communist histories generally depicted the Nationalists as cowardly and ineffective, and as having conserved their weapons and energies for use against the Communists after the defeat of Japan.

Although General Chiang's personal role is virtually ignored, the new spate of publications emphasizes the part played by Nationalist soldiers alongside the Communist forces, whose efforts are described as decisive.



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Dr. Edward Teller at the nuclear war seminar in Erice.

Russians Don't Show Up At Talks on Nuclear War

Reuters

ERICI, Sicily — Soviet scientists stayed away from an international seminar here on nuclear war as delegates met to discuss President Ronald Reagan's project to develop a space shield against nuclear missiles.

Participants said the absence of 12 Soviet scientists and academic experts dampened the mood.

The seminar, which has been held annually for the last four years, is one of the few international forums where colleagues from East and West can discuss issues of nuclear war.

Several U.S. scientists, including Dr. Robert Budwine, a physicist at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in California, who is working on the space shield, voiced disappointment.

"The atmosphere certainly would have been different and the give and take would have been interesting if they had come," he said. Organizers said they had not received any explanation for the Soviet delegation's absence. The seminar began Tuesday.

Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti of Italy said the absence might be linked to the disappearance in Rome three weeks ago of a Soviet diplomat, Vitali Yurchenko. He also mentioned possible fear of Mafia violence in Sicily.

Others said the Soviet absence might be connected to the disappearance in Spain last April of a

mathematician, Vladimir Alexandrov, who attended the Erice seminar last year.

An Italian, Professor Antonio Zichichi, said he had received a telegram from Professor Yevgeni Velikhov, vice president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, inviting him to visit Moscow to discuss "problems concerning our scientific links."

Dr. Budwine described Washington's space defense program, known formally as the Strategic Defense Initiative, as "a rational approach to what is basically an irrational situation."

Dr. Gregory Canavan, a physicist at the Los Alamos Laboratory in New Mexico, said there were technical, financial and moral problems facing the missile shield but he believed none were insurmountable.

Dr. Edward Teller, the Hungarian-born U.S. nuclear scientist, said predictions that nuclear war would mean the end of mankind were wrong.

"Those people who talk about nuclear war as the end of mankind contradict themselves because nuclear war can be reduced to a proportion," he said. "It would not be the end of mankind."

He said the goal of U.S. nuclear military policy was to deter Soviet attack. "If we show our opponents that aggression against us will not succeed, then aggression will not come," he said.



Martin McGuinness

BBC Subject In Film Jailed Over Fines

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BELFAST — Martin McGuinness, one of the men featured in a controversial British Broadcasting Corp. film about extremism in Northern Ireland, has been jailed for 28 days after refusing to pay fines, police said.

They said Mr. McGuinness, a senior member of Sinn Fein, the political wing of the outlawed Irish Republican Army, had been fined £155 (\$215) in March for obstructing and assaulting police. He was jailed Tuesday.

The BBC, at the request of Home Secretary Leon Brittan, decided last month to cancel showing the interview with Mr. McGuinness. That set off charges of government censorship and a dispute over BBC's editorial independence, with broadcast journalists staging a 24-hour strike.

Meanwhile, the IRA claimed responsibility for killing a wealthy building contractor in the Irish Republic "because of his collaboration." The contractor helped security forces build barracks and police posts.

A statement issued in Dublin said Seamus McEvoy, 46, originally from Northern Ireland, had been warned repeatedly about his building contracts for security forces but had continued to supply materials and temporary huts for barracks and military border posts.

"Without such bases the British military power in the north would be severely hampered," the statement said. "There will be no more warnings."

Police sources said Mr. McEvoy had extensive building interests on both sides of the border and had completed several maintenance contracts for security forces. One of his companies in Northern Ireland had been bombed repeatedly.

(Reuters, UPI)

Radioactive Material for Medical Use Was Carried on Japanese Jumbo Jet

By Matthew L. Wald
New York Times Service

BOSTON — The Japan Airlines plane that crashed on Aug. 12 was carrying 61 small packages of radioactive materials manufactured in the United States for medical research and diagnosis in Japan, according to the New England Nuclear Corp.

A spokesman for New England Nuclear, which is a subsidiary of Du Pont Co., said he thought it unlikely that radiation levels would be high enough to affect the four survivors or rescue workers.

He said the Japanese authorities were informed about the materials before rescuers reached the site.

In a telephone interview Tuesday, the director of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission's office of international programs, James P. Shea, said the Japanese had found some of the packages intact. "They had not found any problem so far," he said. "They haven't reported finding any radiation levels as if any were broken open."

The material involved included iodine-125, which is a hazard if

taken internally, and phosphorus-32, which can be an external hazard.

According to the company spokesman, the material is shipped in very small amounts and if the largest vial of phosphorus had come to rest near the exposed skin of a survivor or rescue worker, the dose would have been 300 milliroentgen per hour, which he called "a nuisance amount."

Clothing would have cut the dose, he added. For comparison, the Environmental Protection Agency sets a guideline of 1,000 to 5,000 milliroentgen where the authorities should tell members of the public to take shelter. The average American receives a radiation dose of about 200 milliroentgen a year, half from natural sources and half from man-made sources.

The radiation in the phosphorus will return to background levels within the environment in about five months, according to the company spokesman, and the iodine in about two years.

The material on the Japanese flight was bound for Dietrich, a Japanese pharmaceutical distributor, according to the company.

The materials are used in animals in cancer research and research into DNA and in human tissue samples, but generally are not used directly on humans. They are shipped by air because they are short life spans and because scientists often have an urgent need for them.

In Washington, a memorandum sent to the five members of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission by the commission staff last week said that the packages could pose a potential health hazard if they were damaged during the crash.

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A Record 99 Nominated For Nobel Peace Prize

Reuters

OSLO — A record number of 99 nominations for the 1985 Nobel Peace Prize has been submitted to the Norwegian Nobel Committee, committee sources said Wednesday.

There were 81 nominations last year, and the winner was Bishop Desmond M. Tutu of South Africa. The winner will be announced in October. The other nominees will not be revealed.

Bonn Seeks Third Suspect In East German Spy Ring

Reuters

BONN — West German investigators announced Wednesday that they were hunting a third suspected spy following the disappearance of two secretaries believed to have been East German agents.

The Federal Prosecutor's Office said it had begun inquiring into the disappearance at the weekend of a messenger in an army administrative center in Bonn. The office refused to give further details but security sources said the man, whom they identified as Lorenz B., 53, had been a close friend of Ursula Richter, one of the two missing secretaries.

The security sources said that the simultaneous disappearance of the

messenger had reinforced suspicions that Miss Richter had been a controlling officer in charge of a string of agents in Bonn.

A spokesman for an elevator company that previously employed the messenger said that the man was involved in the installation of air-conditioning equipment in a top-secret government bunker near Bonn in the 1960s.

Earlier photographic records, the prosecutor's office said, indicated that the other missing secretary, Sonja Lönchburg, 61, had lived in Bonn under a false identity for 20 years before vanishing more than two weeks ago. She was a long-time personal aide of Economics Minister Martin Bangemann.

Car Owner Held in Cairo Killing

Reuters

CAIRO — Police detained Wednesday an Egyptian whose car is believed to have been used in the killing of an Israeli diplomat, police sources said.

He was identified as Osama Ali. The car was abandoned after the assassination.

A hitherto unknown group called Egypt's Revolution claimed responsibility for the killing Tuesday of Albert Atraghi, administrative attaché at the Israeli Embassy. Meanwhile, the Egyptian tourism minister, Wajih Shindi, arrived in Israel Wednesday for an official visit.

Turks Reported to Slay 3 Kurdish Guerrillas

Reuters

ANKARA — Turkish troops killed three Kurdish separatist guerrillas and wounded another in a clash on Mount Ararat, a military statement said.

The action took place Tuesday, the statement said. The peak, which rises 5,165 meters (16,945 feet) near the border with Iran, was closed to mountaineers, including Christian fundamentalists looking for Noah's Ark, two weeks ago after the Kurdish rebels were reported to have robbed foreign climbers.

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SCIENCE

Gray Area of Animal Vision Is Proving a Colorful Field

By Walter Sullivan
New York Times Service

THE world of animal vision, long a gray area for scientists, is beginning to come alive with color. While research in the field is in its infancy, recent findings indicate that some species see brightly hued landscapes in colors invisible to human eyes, where others see drab colors or none at all.

What does the world look like to a bird, a bee, a goldfish, a cat? What color does a bull see when confronted with a red flag? Does the "color blindness" of some monkeys explain the origin of such defects in human beings?

For centuries there was no way to answer many of these questions because it was so hard to determine whether an animal could see a particular color. But new testing methods are making it possible.

Animal research may lead to a better understanding of human vision. Researchers are discovering many parallels between color vision in animals and humans, particularly in connection with color blindness.

Dr. Gerald H. Jacobs, a specialist on animal vision at the University of California at Santa Barbara, has been studying color blindness in Peruvian squirrel monkeys.

The animals are exposed to three panels whose colors can be altered. In each test, two of the panels are of identical color and the third is different. If the monkey can identify

and push the panel whose color is different, a banana-flavored food pellet or a small serving of grape juice is delivered.

Dr. Jacobs, a professor of psychology, said that, apart from man and primates, most mammals probably had only two types of light receptors and therefore have relatively poor color vision.

Humans are rarely, if ever, totally color-blind, but almost 8 percent of Caucasian males lack functioning sensors in one of the three categories needed for full color vision. The human retina contains two basic kinds of receptors: cones, which provide the basis for color vision, and rods, which record faint light.

Each cone contains a photopigment particularly sensitive to one of three parts of the light in the electromagnetic spectrum. The peak response of one class of cones is to a wavelength of 419 nanometers (billionths of a meter) in the violet part of the spectrum. Another class is most sensitive to 531 nanometers, or green. The third class of cones responds chiefly to 559 nanometers, a shade of green, but its range of sensitivity extends to yellow and red.

The cones receiving an electromagnetic impulse corresponding to the wavelength of a color pass along that impulse to the nerves and a color message is sent to the brain. By comparing these light messages, the mind identifies color. Blindness to red, known as protanopia, occurs in people lacking cones that are sensitive to 559 nanometers. Deuteranopia, or impaired perception of green, occurs in those without cones receptive to 531 nanometers. In tritanopia, affecting less than one person in 15,000, a failure to distinguish blue arises from a lack of cones sensitive to 419 nanometers.

Like the color-discriminating apparatus of the human eye, that of insects depends on recording and comparing light intensities in these three regions of the spectrum. But what a person sees and what an insect sees can be vastly different. Being sensitive to ultraviolet light, a bee zeroing in on a black-eyed Susan sees a bull's-eye pattern in what to human eyes are uniformly yellow petals. Because the bee's eye cannot see red, a white phlox blossom looks blue-green.

Dr. Kenneth M. McCrea of Bucknell University in Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, an authority on insect vision, says the flowers look white to human eyes because human retinas are sensitive to red, green and blue, which produce white when mixed. The bee, however, cannot see red.

THE new research in animals is changing some old notions about what they see. Dr. Jacobs says cats are not totally color-blind, as once thought. Nevertheless, he believes feline color vision "is at best a pale

copy of human trichromacy," vision based on recording three parts of the spectrum. There have been no definitive studies of dogs' color vision, he added, but it is probably no better than that of cats.

Pigeons have an extraordinary ability to discriminate between almost identical shades, wavelength differences of only a few billionths of a meter. Pigeons use a combination of photosensors and light filters that may record as many as five different spectral bands.

Some animals that are daytime feeders, such as hummingbirds, can see into the ultraviolet part of the spectrum that humans cannot see at all, which may help them find flowers or ripe fruit.

Frogs, in tests with illuminated panels, show a preference for blue, and it appears that color vision is common in amphibians. However, Dr. David J. Ingle of the Eye Research Institute in Boston, who has been working with frogs, notes that the limits of their color perception have not been established. Reptile retinas are rich in the receptors normally used for color vision, but their ability also remains untested.

Goldfish, like humans, have three classes of color receptor and their performance has been tested in various laboratories. Including that of the Rowland Institute for Science in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Early this year, Dr. Ingle, then at Rowland, reported that goldfish determine the color of a surface not by merely measuring its radiating wavelength but by contrasting it with the light from other elements of the scene. Such "retinex" vision in human beings was postulated by Edwin H. Land, founder of Polaroid Corp. and the Rowland Institute, as early as 1959.

In Dr. Ingle's new tests, the wavelengths of light reaching the fish from a Mondrian-type patchwork of colors were radically altered by changing the color and intensity of illumination. Yet the

fish, if trained to obtain a bit of liver by pushing a green patch, could identify it among repeatedly jumbled panels of other colors, even when the pattern was illuminated so that the green panel radiated wavelengths of yellow or gray.

Few, if any, mammals totally lack color vision. Dr. Jacobs believes, although he said this might prove true of some nocturnal species for which seeing color would have little value.

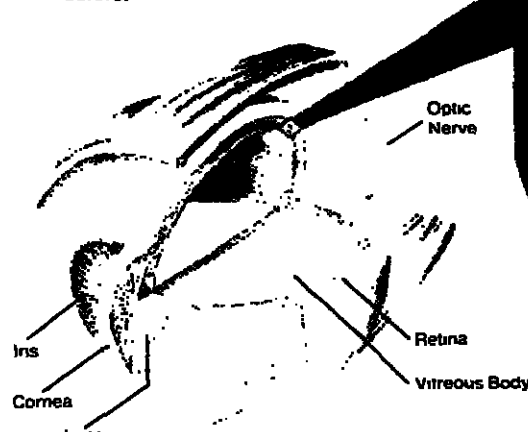
The genes responsible for these characteristics are assumed to be on the X, or "female," chromosome, and to be recessive; that is, the defect does not manifest itself if the genes contain a second, normal X chromosome. Since all women carry two X chromosomes, only a woman who inherited a color-blindness gene from both parents would have limited color vision, and all of her sons would inherit the trait. If only one of her chromosomes were affected, she would not be color-blind but her sons would

have a 50-percent chance of color-blindness. In men, who carry only one X chromosome mated with the Y or "male" chromosome, a defective X chromosome invariably causes color blindness; this therefore occurs roughly 20 times more often in men than in women. A color-blind father cannot pass the trait to his sons, since they inherit only his Y chromosome.

Dr. Jacobs, along with J. D. Mollon of Cambridge University and J. K. Bowmaker of Queen Mary College at the University of London, reported on their research in the Proceedings of the Royal Society of London. Speculating on possible evolutionary origins of variable color vision, they suggested it might provide a survival advantage. As color-blind soldiers, they noted, are said to be less easily deceived by camouflage, members of a group of animals with impaired color vision might spot camouflaged predators or foods invisible to their companions.

SEEING IN COLOR

Light receptors called cones in the retina of the eye are sensitive to electromagnetic impulses in various wavelengths of color. The cones then relay messages of those impulses through nerves to the brain, which compares and analyzes them to identify the color or colors.



CONES

Human eye, here, has three types of cones that react in ways enabling the brain to recognize shades and blends of blue, green and yellow.

RODS

The chief function of rods, sandwiched in among the cones, is to absorb impulses of faint light and pass them along to the brain.

Bid for 'Green Revolution' in Africa Bringing a Few Glimmers of Success

By Philip M. Boffey
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — After decades of frustrating failure, scientists are reporting glimmers of success in efforts to design "miracle crops" for Africa.

In recent months, farmers in Zimbabwe have achieved record harvests of maize using a high-yielding hybrid developed by agricultural researchers, a high-yield, drought-resistant strain of sorghum has been distributed to some farmers in Sudan and progress has been claimed toward developing new varieties of other staple food crops in Africa.

Nobody expects an overnight technological revolution in African agriculture. But some scientists believe science may ultimately do for Africa what it has helped accomplish in much of Asia — elimination of chronic food shortages and periodic famines.

"The job is going to take some time," said Nyle C. Brady, assistant administrator for science and technology in the U.S. Agency for International Development. "But you just know it's going to unfold. I

don't think there's any question that the potential is there."

Mr. Brady may be in a good position to know. He once headed the International Rice Research Institute in the Philippines, a laboratory that is credited with a major role in developing high-yielding varieties of rice that helped bring a "Green Revolution" to previously food-short regions of Asia.

But similar promises about improving African agriculture have been made for decades with little to show for it so far, said Carl K. Eicher, professor of agricultural economics at Michigan State University, who has performed perhaps the most extensive recent reviews of agricultural technologies in sub-Saharan Africa.

"Some scientists have consistently promised too glowing a prospect," he said. "There has been a gap between expectations and performance, and there's a credibility problem now. Africa has brought many scientists to their knees on this question."

The lack of crop varieties capable of producing high yields in Africa's harsh and variable climatic

conditions is a contributing factor in the African famine. Africa is still in dire straits despite international food aid and the return of rain to some areas. A report in July by the United Nations Office for Emergency Operations in Africa said that "the situation in the continent's most severely affected nations is continuing to deteriorate."

Prospects for improved agricultural productivity in Africa are uncertain. Many scientists draw hope from the fact that agricultural research has increased crop yields in Asia and Latin America in recent decades. The achievements in some countries once viewed as hopeless have been prodigious. India, which relied heavily on imported food in the 1960s, is largely self-sufficient in cereal production. Bangladesh, widely described as a basket-case two decades ago, is approaching self-sufficiency. China, which suffered a devastating famine between 1958 and 1961, is exporting food, an achievement that Chinese officials attribute partly to improved crop varieties and partly to governmental policies designed to encourage better farming.

But Africa has a harsher climate, its land is more depleted and its countries are generally poorer. It has far fewer trained scientists and research institutions and its inexperienced governments have been unwilling or unable to adopt policies that favor agricultural development over urban development.

TWENTY years ago, Professor Eicher said, international experts believed they could quickly transfer Green Revolution technology to Africa, but the crops ran up against new diseases, soils and weather conditions.

"Coming up with a Green Revolution in Africa is going to be a much tougher job than it was in India or Mexico," said Glen Vollmar, associate dean for international programs at the University of Nebraska and director of an international program, financed by AID, to develop new varieties of two staple grain crops in Africa, sorghum and millet.

Perhaps the most recent research success is a high-yielding, drought-resistant strain of sorghum developed in Sudan, one of the countries most severely affected by the drought. "It's so new that they're right now trying to get it into the hands of farmers," said Mr. Brady.

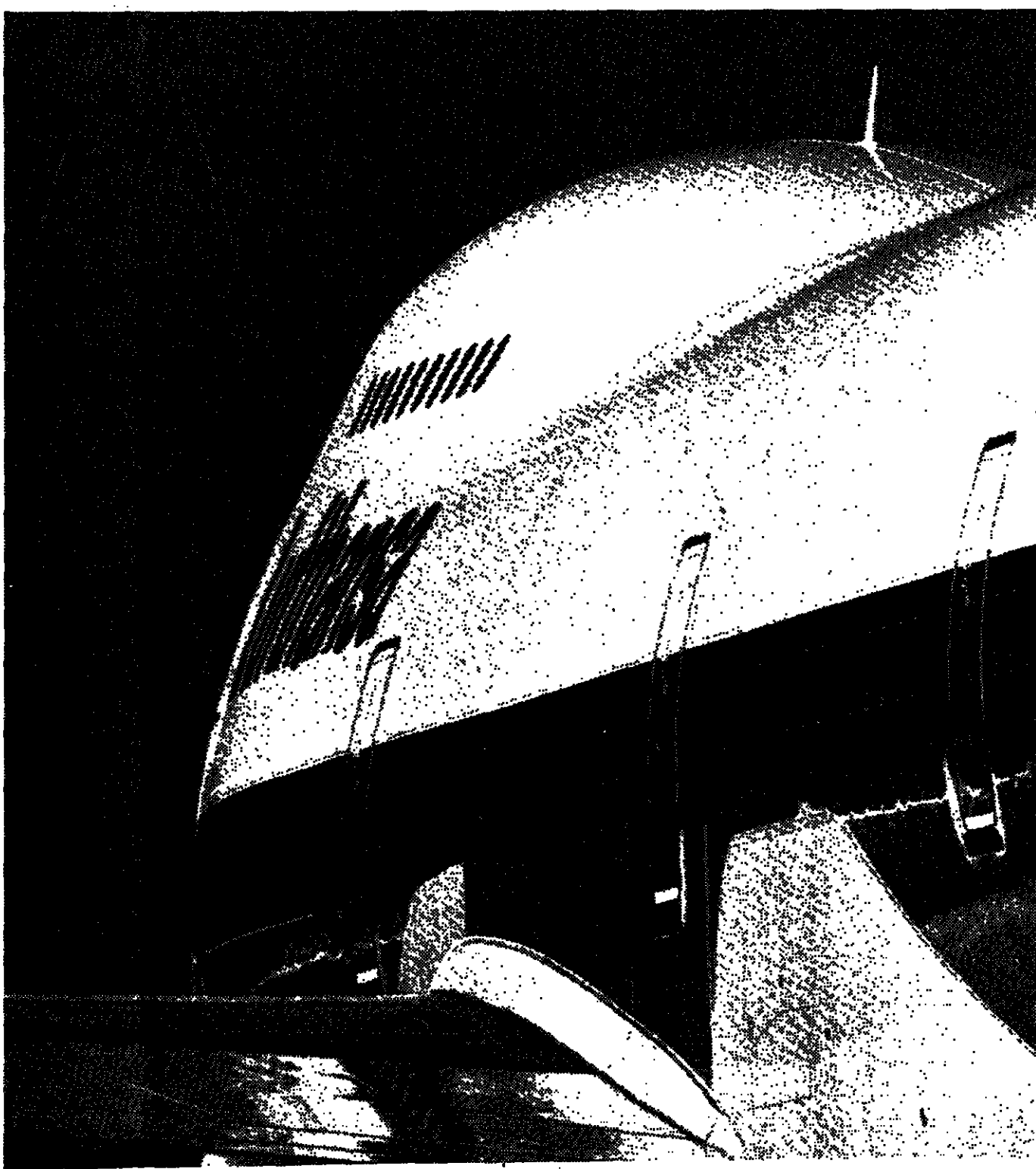
Dr. Woods Thomas, director of international programs at Purdue University, said several new hybrid sorghum strains had been developed by scientists working in Sudan in the past six years. He said that one strain looked "very, very promising" in test plantings last year; its seed is being multiplied for distribution to farmers.

Similar gains may be on the more distant horizon with millet. "Very little work has been done with millet over the years," said William D. Stegmeyer, a research agronomist at Kansas State University, one of the leading U.S. centers of millet research. "I suspect part of the reason is that it's a crop consumed by the poorest people in the poorest areas of the world. But in the last few years it's been receiving a lot more attention, especially in Africa."

He said new varieties of millet were being grown on a small scale in several communities in Sudan, including one that matures more quickly, making it potentially useful when the rainy season is short.

The most dramatic practical success so far, Mr. Brady said, is the recent widespread adoption in Zimbabwe of high-yielding strains of maize that were developed years ago by international and government research stations. This year's maize crop in Zimbabwe far exceeded expectations, Mr. Brady said, largely because the strains were used on small farms more widely than anyone predicted. "The notion that poor people won't accept new technology is hogwash," he said.

The outside of a plane tells you a lot about the inside.



Lufthansa

IN BRIEF

Dinosaur Bones Found in Alaska

ANCHORAGE, Alaska — More than 150 dinosaur bones have been discovered on Alaska's North Slope, a find that casts doubt on the theory that two months of darkness from a huge dust cloud after an asteroid collision with Earth caused dinosaurs' extinction.

The find confirms that dinosaurs roamed the north when it was a subtropical swamp, said Professor William Clemens of the University of California at Berkeley. It also "suggests that dinosaurs, at least some of them, were adapted to an environment where they had to contend with six weeks to two months of darkness" a year, he said; they thus would have been relatively unaffected by the asteroid dust cloud.

In another recent paleontological find, more than 20 pounds (9 kilograms) of fossil wood and bones have been recovered at a construction site near the La Brea Tar Pits. Scientists said the find should provide the first clear idea of what Southern California was like shortly after the most recent Ice Age, 15,000 to 25,000 years ago.

And near Frick, Switzerland, scientists reported finding what appears to be a complete skeleton of a plateosaur, 210 million years old and measuring 5.8 meters (19 feet) from head to tail. (AP, LAT)

Rockefeller Gift to Sloan-Kettering

NEW YORK (NYT) — The Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center has received a \$36.2-million gift from Laurence S. Rockefeller. The hospital plans to build a \$78-million research and conference center, partly financed by the donation and named in honor of Rockefeller's father, John D. Rockefeller Jr., officials said.

The gift, which officials called one of the largest ever by an individual to a health-care institution, came in response to a \$300-million fundraising drive, bringing the drive just over halfway to its goal.

Supersensitive X-Ray Camera Made

WASHINGTON (NYT) — Scientists from the Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico have developed a supersensitive X-ray camera to be carried by the space shuttle. Military Space, a Washington newsletter, said the camera was meant to provide precise detection of nuclear weapons tests in Earth's atmosphere.

"We will use natural X-ray sources — stars and galaxies — to test the imaging capabilities," said Dr. Ed Fenimore, a Los Alamos physicist.

The camera consists of 20 six-sided metal plates, each with more than 26,000 holes. Each hole acts as a pinhole camera. Current detectors can pick up X-rays with energy of fewer than 5,000 electron volts; Los Alamos scientists said their camera would be sensitive to X-rays of 2,000 to 60,000 electron volts.

Rats Fine After In-Utero Space Trip

MOSCOW (AP) — Tass has announced the birth of healthy baby rats on Earth after a period of gestation in space.

The official news agency was reviewing the results of Cosmos-1667. The flight with 2 monkeys, 10 rats, 10 trilons, 1,500 flies and fish launched July 10 with 2 monkeys, 10 rats, 10 trilons, 1,500 flies and fish aboard. The animals returned safely to Earth after a week in space, Tass said. The flight was carried out in cooperation with scientists from the United States, France and four East Bloc nations, it said.

It did not say when the rats were born, or at what stage of pregnancy their mothers were sent into space. It said the experiment with the rats was the first of its kind in space exploration.

Cough Syrup Used Against Infertility

WASHINGTON (UPI) — A fertility specialist says a common ingredient of non-prescription cough remedies is a "cheap, safe and effective" way to help women in whom cervical mucus stops sperm from entering the uterus, causing infertility.

Dr. Jerome Check, an associate professor of obstetrics and gynecology at Thomas Jefferson University in Philadelphia, said small doses of cough syrup or cold capsules containing the expectorant, guaifenesin, can thin the mucus. He said conventional treatment was about \$1.70.

While a bottle of cough syrup was about \$1.70, Dr. Check's research because he did not use scientific controls. But Dr. Joseph Bellina, an adviser to the National Institutes of Health and director of a fertility research center in New Orleans, said he frequently recommended the treatment.

NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Church & Dwight	27.00	26.75	26.75	+1/4	
Domino Sugar	26.00	25.75	25.75	+1/4	
General Electric	25.00	24.75	24.75	+1/4	
IBM	24.00	23.75	23.75	+1/4	
Johnson & Johnson	23.00	22.75	22.75	+1/4	
Merck & Co.	22.00	21.75	21.75	+1/4	
United Technologies	21.00	20.75	20.75	+1/4	
Walt Disney	20.00	19.75	19.75	+1/4	
Yale	19.00	18.75	18.75	+1/4	
Yale	18.00	17.75	17.75	+1/4	

Dow Jones Averages					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Indust. 1332.50	1332.50	1332.50	1332.50	+5.80	
Transp. 187.25	187.25	187.25	187.25	+0.25	
Comp. 151.00	151.00	151.00	151.00	+0.25	
NYSE Comp. 151.00	151.00	151.00	151.00	+0.25	

NYSE Index					
High	Previous	Low	Close	Today's P.M.	
Composite	1332.50	1332.50	1332.50	1332.50	
Indust.	1332.50	1332.50	1332.50	1332.50	
Transp.	187.25	187.25	187.25	187.25	
Comp.	151.00	151.00	151.00	151.00	

NYSE Closing					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Vol. of 3 P.M.	75,600,000				
Prev. 3 P.M. vol.	75,700,000				
Prev. consolidated close	115,726.15				

AMEX Diaries					
Class	Prev.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Advanced	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	
Unchanged	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	
New High	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	
New Low	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	

NASDAQ Index					
Composite	Week	Month	Year	Open	Close
Composite	234.34	237.25	237.25	237.25	237.25
Indust.	234.34	237.25	237.25	237.25	237.25
Transp.	234.34	237.25	237.25	237.25	237.25
Comp.	234.34	237.25	237.25	237.25	237.25

AMEX Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Wicks	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	
Edwards	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	
BATIN	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	
Woods	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	
Edwards	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	
Edwards	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	
Edwards	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	
Edwards	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	
Edwards	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	

Dow Jones Bond Averages					
Prev.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Domestic	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	
Foreign	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	
Govt.	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	
Corp.	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	
Muni.	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	

NYSE Moves Up in Light Trade

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange were mostly higher in light trading late Wednesday, although most of the market's key measures showed only moderate gains.

The Dow Jones average of 30 industrials, which rose 11.20 points Tuesday for its best

gain in six weeks, was up 2.02 to 1,332.72 an hour before the close.

Advances held an 8-to-5 lead over declines on the New York Stock Exchange, whose composite index rose 0.32 to 109.24. Volume totaled 78.56 million shares, up from 73.27 million at that hour Tuesday.

Brokers said that the market's current upturn, which followed several sessions of lackluster activity, could trigger additional buying interest in the next few days.

But they said many of the gains have reflected technical factors and have been limited primarily to the market's blue chips and other large-capitalization issues. Any sustained upward

move will have to include the participation of the broader market, the traders said.

Analysts also noted that while trading volume has picked up from the very slow pace earlier this week, it remains relatively light and indicates that much of Wall Street continues to view the outlook for stocks with caution.

Robert Stovall of Dean Witter Reynolds said it was too soon to say whether the climb, combined with Tuesday's advance, constituted a change in market direction. The moves up have occurred "in a vacuum of trend-changing developments," he said.

Mr. Stovall said that the market has drawn some support from a softer interest rate trend, the result of flat economic activity.

Robert Colby of Smith, Barney Harris Upham. Since the market has been down for about a month, people are reluctant to believe the trend is changing, he said.

Still, the decline appears to be over for the short term, Mr. Colby said. "We think there is a minor rally under way."

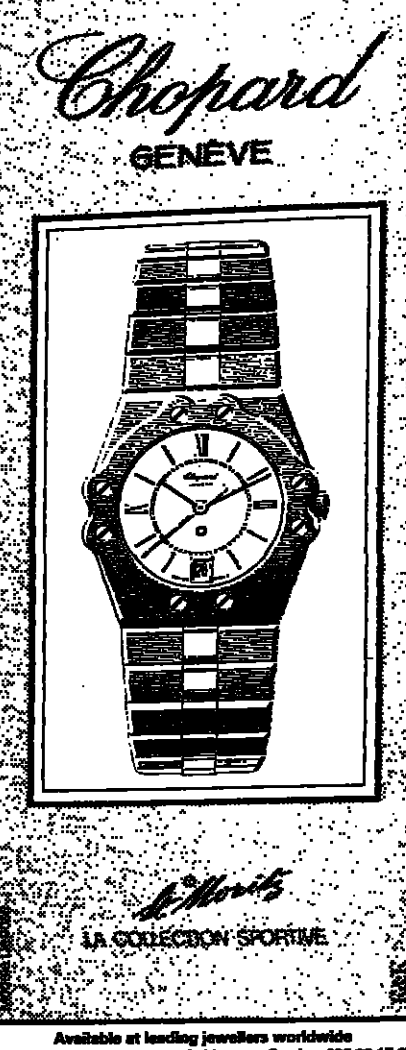
Church's Fried Chicken was the most active issue and was lower. A 2.37-million share block of the stock crossed at 14 1/2.

Strength was found among technology and blue-chip stocks. IBM, Burroughs, Digital Equipment and Cray Research all were up.

NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Church & Dwight	27.00	26.75	26.75	+1/4	
Domino Sugar	26.00	25.75	25.75	+1/4	
General Electric	25.00	24.75	24.75	+1/4	
IBM	24.00	23.75	23.75	+1/4	
Johnson & Johnson	23.00	22.75	22.75	+1/4	
Merck & Co.	22.00	21.75	21.75	+1/4	
United Technologies	21.00	20.75	20.75	+1/4	
Walt Disney	20.00	19.75	19.75	+1/4	
Yale	19.00	18.75	18.75	+1/4	
Yale	18.00	17.75	17.75	+1/4	

Dow Jones Averages					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Indust. 1332.50	1332.50	1332.50	1332.50	+5.80	
Transp. 187.25	187.25	187.25	187.25	+0.25	
Comp. 151.00	151.00	151.00	151.00	+0.25	
NYSE Comp. 151.00	151.00	151.00	151.00	+0.25	

NYSE Index					
High	Previous	Low	Close	Today's P.M.	
Composite	1332.50	1332.50	1332.50	1332.50	
Indust.	1332.50	1332.50	1332.50	1332.50	
Transp.	187.25	187.25	187.25	187.25	
Comp.	151.00	151.00	151.00	151.00	



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ANEX prices	P.12	Earnings reports	P.13
ANEX high/low	P.12	Flint price index	P.12
NYSE prices	P.8	Gold market	P.9
NYSE high/low	P.8	Interest rates	P.9
Condition index	P.10	Market summary	P.8
Currency rates	P.9	Oil prices	P.10
Commodities	P.10	OTC stock	P.11
DWindex	P.10	Other markets	P.14

THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1985

WALL STREET WATCH

Butcher-Singer Analyst
Likes Contrarian Signs

By EDWARD ROHRBACH

PARIS—Wall Street these days has the bulls and the bears buffed. Analysts and investors are groping around the stock market like blind men feeling separate parts of an elephant, each coming to different conclusions about the nature of the beast.

"The bears temporarily have control of the market—there's a definite downward bias," said Richard Yashevski, technical analyst for Butcher & Singer in Philadelphia. "But this clearly is not the time to run for Noah's Ark," he asserted. He describes Wall Street as only being in the midst of a "summer thunderstorm" needed to wash away "some temporary excesses and prepare the technical foundation for a productive and potentially explosive upside rally later this summer."

What Mr. Yashevski likes best about Wall Street are the so-called sentiment indicators. He said these now show dampened enthusiasm toward stocks, which is usually taken as a contrarian sign that the market has room to move up.

Therefore, "Sentiment is the most powerfully bullish it's been since July 1984," he said, noting that even optimism among professional market advisers, which had been high, currently shows some 30 percent of them outright bears, the highest figure since shortly before last January's upward surge on Wall Street.

"Sentiment figures are saying there's minimal downside risk in this market, probably just above 1,300," he said. With the bond market in a "rally mode and stocks oversold," he sees Wall Street "building a foundation that will propel the Dow well over 1,400 in the final months of 1985."

Meanwhile, Robert Farrell, Merrill Lynch's chief market analyst, also sees a "good case" for stocks to begin advancing soon. However, he warns that the rally will have to show "breadth and rekindle buying interest" or risk aborting and sending Wall Street into a "10 to 15-percent shakeout" before the end of 1985.

HE THINKS most investors are too complacent long term. Investors, he says, are either overly confident now on the fundamental side because they are looking ahead to a resurgence of the U.S. economy, or feel comfortable from a technical point of view because they expect that even if Wall Street is topping out, as cyclical factors indicate, the process will be slow and allow time to get out.

The market's current doldrums, he said, are probably the result of it being in a transition stage, moving from being "interest-rate driven to earnings driven."

He added: "Some groups likely to respond to the next rally attempt are chemicals, construction machinery, metal and mining and selected emerging growth stocks."

Alan Shaw, technical analyst at Smith Barney, also sees the "short-term picture brightening somewhat." But he warned about the "growing probability in the months ahead of a cyclical correction—an event that seems to unfold every four years or so."

Philip Roth, E.F. Hutton's technical analyst, sees the stock market fenced in, with downside risk less now because sentiment indicators have improved, but he argues that supply-demand indicators also show that rally potential is limited.

"It will be several months or more before the conditions for another broad, sustained advance evolve," he said.

Christoph Gruebler, who manages more than \$200 million at his own investment firm in Zurich, sees the U.S. economy, saddled with heavy federal and consumer debt, struggling in the final stages of a business expansion that began in November 1982. He expects a recession in 1986.

Implications for the stock market include the positive factors of low inflation plus increased liquidity as interest rates decline

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 4)

Currency Rates

Cross Rates	Aug. 21
Amsterdam	1.125
Brussels (a)	50.30
Frankfurt	2.210
London (b)	1.390
Nielsen	1.650
New York (c)	0.770
Paris	6.495
Tokyo	237.45
Zurich	2.215
1 ECU	0.799
1 SDR	1.029

(a) Sterling: 1.34 Irish
 Sources: Banque de Bruxelles (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Chemical Bank (New York); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAI (dollar, rival, dirham). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

Key Money Rates	Aug. 21
United States	Close Prev.
Discount Rate	7 1/2% 7 1/2%
Federal Funds	7 1/2% 7 1/2%
Prime Rate	8 1/2% 8 1/2%
Broker Loan Rate	7.00 7.00
Call Money	7.00 7.00
3-month Treasury Bills	7.00 7.00
6-month Treasury Bills	7.00 7.00
CDs 90-day	7.00 7.00
CDs 180-day	7.00 7.00
CDs 270-day	7.00 7.00
CDs 360-day	7.00 7.00
West Germany	5.50 5.50
London Rate	4.00 4.00
Overnight Rate	4.00 4.00
One Month Interbank	4.00 4.00
3-month Interbank	4.00 4.00
6-month Interbank	4.00 4.00
France	9 1/4% 9 1/4%
Overnight Rate	9 1/4% 9 1/4%
One Month Interbank	9 1/4% 9 1/4%
3-month Interbank	9 1/4% 9 1/4%
6-month Interbank	9 1/4% 9 1/4%
Italy	11 1/2% 11 1/2%
Overnight Rate	11 1/2% 11 1/2%
One Month Interbank	11 1/2% 11 1/2%
3-month Interbank	11 1/2% 11 1/2%
6-month Interbank	11 1/2% 11 1/2%
Japan	5 1/2% 5 1/2%
Overnight Rate	5 1/2% 5 1/2%
One Month Interbank	5 1/2% 5 1/2%
3-month Interbank	5 1/2% 5 1/2%
6-month Interbank	5 1/2% 5 1/2%

Sources: Reuters, Commercial, Credit, Lombard, Bank of Tokyo.

H.K. Bank
To Open
In China

Beijing Allows
Foreign Branch

By Jim Mann

BEIJING—For the first time since the Communist takeover in 1949, China on Wednesday gave permission for a foreign bank to open a branch inside its borders.

Chinese authorities approved a request by Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corp., Hong Kong's leading financial institution, to establish a branch bank in Shenzhen, the special economic zone China has set up alongside the British colony.

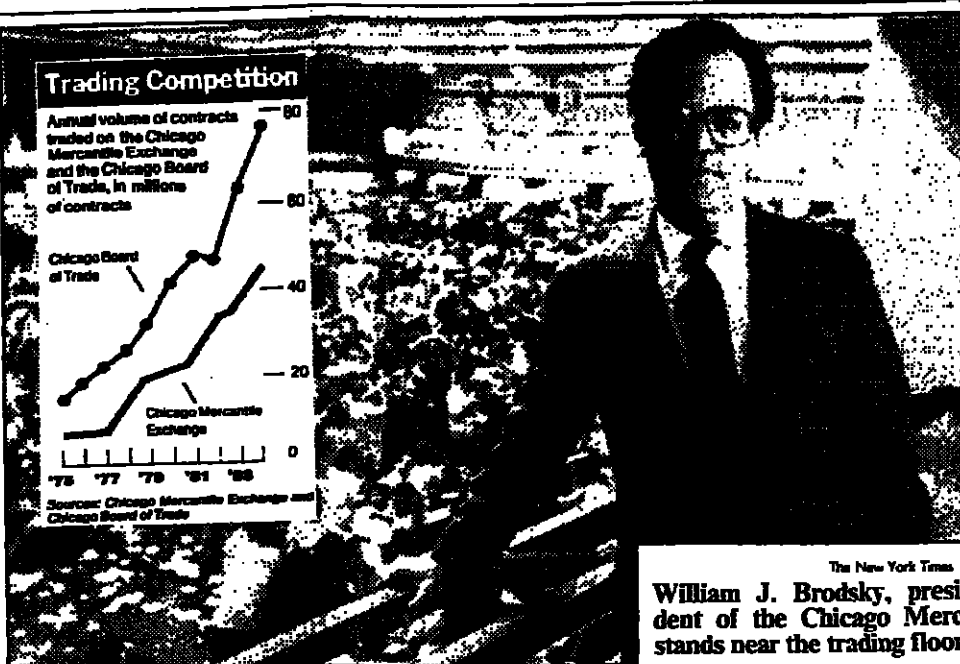
Representatives of foreign banking companies, many of which have been waiting since 1979 for permission to open branches in China, were generally pleased. "It's the first step towards liberalization, towards allowing foreign banks to do more business here," said the representative of one U.S. bank.

But they cautioned that the restrictions on foreign banking in China remain severe. So far, China has agreed to consider applications for foreign bank branches only in the four special economic zones in southern China: Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Xiamen and Shantou.

In addition, foreign bankers pointed out that the powers of the new branch will be carefully limited. "They can't get involved in foreign currency banking," said one banking official in Beijing. "It's still a long way from being a real bank branch."

The new branch will, however, be permitted to make loans, to accept foreign-currency deposits, to issue guarantees and to handle export and import transactions.

Until now, four other banks have had functioning branches in China, all in Shanghai: Hong Kong & Shanghai, Chartered Bank, Bank of East Asia Ltd. and Overseas-Chinese Banking Corp. The four banks have been in China since the establishment of the People's Republic in 1949, but they have had no power to accept deposits or make loans.



Chicago Merc Faces New Challenge
Board of Trade Shows That It Can Be Innovative, Too

By Steven Greenhouse

CHICAGO—For years, the Chicago Mercantile Exchange was known for having the hottest ideas around. It pioneered trading in currency futures and livestock futures.

But now its creative juices, some traders say, seem to be slowing just as they are starting to flow, albeit belatedly, at the Chicago Board of Trade. And that may be turning the tables not just on image, but also on growth.

"The real question for the Merc, the challenge they face, is what do they do next," said John M. Blin, director of options at Lasser Marshall Inc., a leading New York-based currency broker. Mr. Blin, who developed the Eurodollar futures contract for the Merc, added, "The Merc led the way in exchanges developing new products and diversifying their offerings. But now it appears that the major innovations in futures and options are probably behind us."

Two of the Merc's most recent ventures have started slowly. Trading in several of its currency options, introduced earlier this year, has stumbled, hampered by competition at other exchanges. And despite much fanfare, its recent link-up with the Singapore International Monetary Exchange has had unimpressive volume.

"The competition has definitely intensified," said William J. Brodsky, who assumed the exchange's presidency June 1. But Mr. Brodsky, 41, is confident that the Merc will continue to prosper.

Developing new products that will draw interest and trading volume is a critical role for any exchange. The Merc, like other exchanges, is a non-profit enterprise, whose 2,725 members include

brokerage firms and individuals who trade on the exchange's floor. Like most businesses, however, its growth—and the growth of its members—depends on diversification and a continuing flow of new products, should trading in other areas flag.

The Merc understands this well. The exchange has long been dwarfed by the much bigger Board of Trade, founded in 1848, whose corn and soybean trading far outstripped the Merc's trading in butter, eggs and cattle. In fact, the Merc, which was founded in 1898 as the Chicago Butter and Egg Board, has always seemed to be running to keep up.

But while the Merc remains No. 2 in volume, its rate of growth from the early 1970s to 1983 far outstripped the Board of Trade's. The big breakthrough, both for the Merc and for the commodities industry, came with the exchange's introduction of financial-futures contracts, which enabled customers to protect themselves against currency and interest-rate fluctuations.

And the Merc has more new twists forthcoming, according to Leo Melamed, a former Merc chairman and the wizard behind the financial-futures revolution. He rejects any suggestion that the Merc has slowed down or that the Board of Trade has surpassed it as an innovator. Mr. Melamed said the Merc's plans to trade futures on European currency units and zero-coupon bonds attest to its continued innovativeness.

Some of the Merc's biggest successes, Mr. Melamed pointed out, include the Standard & Poor's 500 futures contract to help investors who want to hedge against stock market swings, Swiss franc and German mark futures to hedge against currency

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 5)

AT&T Is to Cut
24,000 Jobs
At Major Unit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK—American Telephone & Telegraph Co. said Wednesday that it is eliminating 24,000 jobs, or about 20 percent of the work force, at its Information Systems unit.

Robert E. Allen, chairman of the unit, said the cuts were necessary to reduce costs and improve profit margins. He warned that market conditions could require additional job reductions.

Following the 24,000 reduction in jobs, Information Systems will have about 93,000 employees.

Although cuts were expected, the figure was higher than the 20,000 jobs hinted at last week by the company, and the announcement brought angry reaction from the Communications Workers of America, which represents AT&T employees. The union said the cost-cutting step was outrageous and would create major obstacles to next year's contract talks.

The company said the majority of cuts will take place this year, with the balance being completed in 1986. It said about 30 percent of the jobs lost will be in management.

Mr. Allen said the changes are possible because all resources necessary to manage Information Systems business have been brought together in a single organization under common management.

Last April, he pointed out, the Federal Communications Commission approved a proposal that permitted Information Systems to streamline its operations.

He added that AT&T said it expects to begin achieving some of the benefits of the cost savings next year, and that the announcement Wednesday represents only one decision among many being made to realize improved profits.

Employees may be offered either a transfer to another job in ATT or financial incentives to leave, Mr. Allen said. Those incentives include newly enhanced pension plans for both management and nonmanagement employees. Attrition will take care of some of the

jobs as positions are eliminated when people retire or resign. After other efforts have been exhausted, the remaining surplus positions will be eliminated through layoffs, Mr. Allen said.

Detailing the layoffs, he said the cuts would primarily affect staff and support positions totaling about 15,000 nationwide. Other cuts include 4,000 installation, maintenance and other technical support jobs, 3,000 jobs that handle product distribution, and 2,000 hourly factory jobs that have already been announced.

Information Systems, formerly American Bell, markets computer systems to business customers with 80 or more lines. The unit, which employed about 118,000 people, has trimmed back about 4,800 jobs since the first of the year. AT&T, the parent company, has some 360,000 employees on its payroll.

(AP, Reuters, UPI)

Brazil's Bankers
Agree to Deferral

Reuters

NEW YORK—An international banking committee agreed Wednesday to recommend that Brazil's 700 creditor bankers extend a moratorium on the nation's debt repayment for another 140 days.

Brazil requested the delay because it still has not reached agreement with the International Monetary Fund on an economic austerity program it will follow in return for new loans. The moratorium covers only principal of the debt of more than \$100 million. An earlier deferral expires at the end of the month.

William Rhodes, the Citibank official who chairs the committee, said that banks also will be asked to keep open \$16-billion line of credit for Brazil.

Hoechst Net Up 11.5%;
BASF Posts 37% Gain

Reuters

FRANKFURT—Two major West German chemical companies, Hoechst AG and BASF AG, reported Wednesday increases in first-half profits and sales.

Hoechst said world group pretax earnings rose 11.5 percent to 1.65 billion Deutsche marks (\$611 million) in the first half of 1985, from 1.48 billion DM a year earlier.

Sales in the period totaled 22.22 billion DM, up 7 percent from 20.71 billion in the earlier period.

Parent pretax profit totaled 813 million DM, up 26 percent from 644 million DM a year earlier. Sales for the parent company rose 9 percent to 7.91 billion DM from 7.24 billion DM earlier.

The figures were disclosed in an interim report to shareholders. Hoechst said that it expects business will remain satisfactory during the second half of 1985. The company added that even if worldwide economic activity slackens and the dollar continues to decline, it should show a satisfactory performance for the year.

It said both sales and earnings during the second quarter remained at the high levels of the first three months. Domestic sales were stronger than a year ago, though this partly reflected strikes in the early summer of 1984.

Hoechst said foreign sales in the first half of 1985 developed most favorably in Western Europe and Australia. But the high dollar made imports into the United States cheaper. As a result, sales of its American Hoechst Corp. were adversely affected, the company said.

The major contribution to first-half profit gain came from West German operations, but earnings also developed positively abroad apart from the United States, South Africa and Argentina.

BASF reported that group pretax profit before third-party earnings rose 37 percent to 1.72 billion DM in the first half from 1.25 billion DM a year earlier.

Sales increased 11 percent to 22.45 billion DM from 20.20 billion DM in the earlier period.

2 Years After Rescue,
H.K. Dollar Flies High

By Dinah Lee

HONG KONG—Next month, Hong Kong will celebrate the second anniversary of "Black Saturday," that was Sept. 24, 1983, when uncertainty about the colony's future—once China takes over in 1997—sent the Hong Kong dollar plummeting 10 percent, to a record low of 9.53 to the U.S. dollar. It was the largest single-day loss in the currency's history.

The political anxiety that had been barely contained for many months burst into panicked buying of gold, U.S. dollars and all manner of consumer goods, from stereo systems to groceries.

Hong Kong's political future now seems settled by a agreement, reached last December and ratified in May, between Beijing and London, and the Hong Kong dollar is strong. Huge amounts of capital are flowing into, not out of, the British colony.

These inflows have produced an excess in liquidity in the Hong Kong-dollar market since the signing of the Sino-British agreement. Call rates in the money market have dropped to just under 4 percent from a high of about 16 percent a year ago.

Not surprisingly, the economic recovery has led to widespread discussions during the last few weeks about whether the two-year-old government rescue package linking

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 6)



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(Continued from Page 8)

ICOL	.12	.9	18	218	141%	1
ICOR	3.04	10.4		221	29%	2
ICOL	.12	.9	47	230	173%	3

[illegible]

20%	Trains	1.00	3.4	1	453	24%	25%	+14%
4%	Trains	1.00	3.4	1	453	24%	25%	+14%
20%	Trains	1.00	3.4	1	453	24%	25%	+14%
6%	Trains	1.00	3.4	1	453	24%	25%	+14%
4%	Trains	1.00	3.4	1	453	24%	25%	+14%
12%	Trains	1.00	3.4	1	453	24%	25%	+14%
14%	Trains	1.00	3.4	1	453	24%	25%	+14%
4%	Trains	1.00	3.4	1	453	24%	25%	+14%
30%	Trains	1.00	3.4	1	453	24%	25%	+14%
5%	Trains	1.00	3.4	1	453	24%	25%	+14%
1%	Trains	1.00	3.4	1	453	24%	25%	+14%

WHAT WOULD LIFE BE LIKE
WITHOUT IT?
WEEKEND
EACH FRIDAY IN THE IHT

High	Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Grains						

Coll-Land				Path-Land			
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70	1/16	1/16	1/16	70	1/16	1/16	1/16
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72	1/16	1/16	1/16	72	1/16	1/16	1/16
73	1/16	1/16	1/16	73	1/16	1/16	1/16
74	1/16	1/16	1/16	74	1/16	1/16	1/16
75	1/16	1/16	1/16	75	1/16	1/16	1/16
76	1/16	1/16	1/16	76	1/16	1/16	1/16
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Carter Has 2d-Quarter Profit
United Press International
LOS ANGELES—Carter Hawley Hale Stores Inc., a large U.S. retailer, said Wednesday that earnings were \$7.7 million in the second quarter of 1985 compared with a loss of \$21.8 million in the like period last year.

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WHAT WOULD LIFE BE LIKE
WITHOUT IT?
WEEKEND
EACH FRIDAY IN THE IHT

LONDON — One of the longest periods of sustained British economic growth in recent history

EACH FRIDAY IN THE 1980s

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before tailing off. It also forecast that inf

11

	High	Low	Close	Ask	Ch
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6	th	19/12/15/14	8	8	8th	9
1/16	th	th	17th	14th	th	th

int call volume 118457
 int call cover pct. 387.54
 int pay volume 14557
 int pay cover pct. 294.16
 for:
 118237 Low 10021 Cntd 1024 + 1.23
 source: CBOE.

HONG-KONG GOLD FUTURES U.S. PER OUNCE	Close	Open
Dec 1	290.00	290.00
Mar 82	290.00	290.00
Jun 82	290.00	290.00
Sep 82	290.00	290.00
Dec 82	290.00	290.00
Mar 83	290.00	290.00
Jun 83	290.00	290.00
Sep 83	290.00	290.00
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Mar 04	290.00	290.00
Jun 04	290.00	290.00
Sep 04	290.00	290.00
Dec 04	290.00	290.00
Mar 05	290.00	290.00
Jun 05	290.00	290.00
Sep 05	290.00	290.00
Dec 05	290.00	290.00
Mar 06	290.00	290.00
Jun 06	290.00	

Price per tray ounce				
spot	458.00	451.00	449.00	451.00
forward	463.80	464.00	462.00	463.00
FIM (Standard)				
Basis per metric ton				
spot	909.00	910.00	910.00	910.00
forward	908.00	906.00	906.00	907.00
FMC				
Basis per metric ton				
spot	524.00	525.00	523.00	524.00
forward	529.00	530.00	528.00	529.00

Source: A.P.

	High	Low	Close	Bid	Ask
SUGAR					

Porter Corp	Q:	20	18-11
Northern Trust Corp		18	18-11
Porter Co Inc		75	9-1
Scheels Cos Inc		14	10-3
Triton Energy		14	10-3
Wells Fargo	22 1/2	4-7	4-7
Wolverine Wld Wd	3	18-16	18-16
Wyman-Gordon	21	4-7	4-7

Q=quarterly; M=monthly; Q=quarterly; S=semi-annual

Source: UPI.

Coffee 4 Santos, lb. _____
 Printcloth 64/30 38 1/2 yd _____
 Sheet pillow (smt) 1 pair _____

LOS ANGELES—Carmelley Hale Stores Inc., a large retailer, said Wednesday that its sales for the third quarter were \$7.7 million in the third quarter of 1985 compared with a loss of \$21.8 million in the period last year.

7.678	3-month	7.11	7.59
1.718	6-month	7.24	7.24

retailer, said Wednesday that sales for the first three quarters were \$7.7 million in the third quarter of 1985 compared with a loss of \$21.8 million in the same period last year.

BARCELONA — The
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Case No. 210

quarter of 1985 compare
loss of \$21.8 million in

مكزاة الأحماء

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

United Wins U.K. Clearance To Attempt Fleet Takeover

By Bob Hagerty
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The government Wednesday cleared a plan by United Newspapers PLC to attempt a takeover of Fleet Holdings PLC, which publishes the Daily Express, the Daily Star and other newspapers and magazines.

Based on Fleet's current share price, the company is valued at £279 million (about \$389 million).

United, which owns Punch and other magazines and newspapers, welcomed the decision but declined to announce terms. The company said its board would announce its intentions shortly. United already owns 20 percent of Fleet.

In considering terms, United said, it would be influenced by a drop in the market value of Fleet's shareholding in Reuters Holdings PLC, to about £78 million from £92 million last March 25, when United announced its intention to acquire Fleet.

Fleet retorted Wednesday that its board believes the company's value is "greatly in excess of the current market price." Ian Irvine, Fleet's managing director, added: "We can see no reason why we should put two companies together such as Fleet and United."

In its report, the Monopolies and Mergers Commission said the proposed takeover would have no significant effect on newspaper competition.

Derek Terrington, a newspaper analyst at Grieseson, Grant & Co., said he believed United was likely to seek a partner to help it buy and operate Fleet.

He noted that the acquisition would double the size of United and that the company has had no experience in running national newspapers since 1930.

Finishing such a partner would not be difficult, Mr. Terrington suggested. "There's always somebody willing to have a bash at running national newspapers," he said.

In 1984, United derived about half of its operating profit from the United States, where it owns PR Newswire, which electronically distributes public relations material, as well as trade and technical journals.

In Britain, the company owns the Yorkshire Post and about 60 other provincial papers, including advertising sheets. Along with Punch, it publishes such magazines as Glass Age and Pig Farming.

Fleet also has interests in trade magazines, provincial newspapers and television.

Mr. Terrington said he expected that Fleet would report pretax profit of about £25 million for the year ended last June 30, up from £22.1 million a year earlier. He forecast that United would show pretax profit of £33.5 million in 1985, up from £26.7 million in 1984.

The association attributed the decrease to a better understanding of Hibernia's geology after six years of drilling.

What was once thought to be a large, connected, oil-bearing formation has turned out to be a fractured structure of smaller oil deposits, the association said.

Mr. Terrington said he expected that Fleet would report pretax profit of about £25 million for the year ended last June 30, up from £22.1 million a year earlier. He forecast that United would show pretax profit of £33.5 million in 1985, up from £26.7 million in 1984.

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Sir Clive Given Confidence Vote From Creditors

Reuters

LONDON — Sir Clive Sinclair, the British inventor and entrepreneur who is fighting to keep his computer company afloat, appeared Wednesday to have won a breathing space from his creditors.

Sir Clive's creditors, who are owed an estimated £15 million (\$20.7 million), said they were "broadly supportive" of his company, Sinclair Research, and hoped to reach an agreement on rescheduling the debt within the next few days.

The statement by the creditors, which include Barclays Bank, Citibank and the company's main suppliers Thorn-EMI and Timex, followed a meeting with Sir Clive earlier this week.

Sources among the creditors said Sir Clive had outlined his plans for the vital pre-Christmas shopping season when most micro-computer sales are made.

They said the creditors were likely to allow Sinclair to continue operations in the hope of a successful winter that would restore the company to financial health after a collapse in home-computer sales.

Atlas Copco Says Earnings Increased 47% in First Half

By Juris Kaza
International Herald Tribune

STOCKHOLM — Atlas Copco AB, a Swedish air compression, mining equipment and tool group, reported Wednesday that pretax earnings rose 47 percent to 422 million kronor (\$50.8 million) in the first half of 1985.

In the second quarter, earnings rose 45 percent to 220 million kronor from 152 million kronor in the like quarter last year and compared with 202 million kronor in the 1985 first quarter.

Involved sales were up 18 percent in the first half to 5,003 billion kronor, while order bookings rose 13 percent to 5,322 billion kronor, Atlas Copco said in an interim report.

The group's president, Tom Wachtmeister, said that the sharp improvement in earnings was the result of better market conditions as well as rationalization measures taken by Atlas Copco in recent years.

He reaffirmed Atlas Copco's earlier forecast that earnings would "significantly exceed" the 1984 figure of 573 million kronor. The forecast said sales would rise to more than 10 billion kronor from 9.1 billion kronor in 1984.

Mr. Wachtmeister said that in volume terms, orders increased 8 percent. Orders rose 10 percent in

Western Europe. Atlas Copco's largest market, 30 percent in South America and 30 percent in Australia, he said.

Orders from the United States were stagnant, Atlas Copco said. Mr. Wachtmeister said that the Swedish group, with 92 percent of sales on export markets, had taken market shares away from its most important competitors during the slump for mining and air compression companies.

Analysts said Atlas Copco's interim results were in line with expectations.

Michael Willis Fleming, a specialist in Scandinavian equity with E.B. Savory Millin in London, called Atlas Copco "a very cheap stock" that was "bound to run if the Swedish market becomes popular again."

Mr. Fleming said it was likely that Atlas Copco would raise its dividend to 6 kronor per share for 1985 from 450 kronor in 1984.

Mr. Wachtmeister said that the dividend was a matter for Atlas Copco's board and shareholders' meeting to decide, but he hinted that a payout increase might be recommended.

Sales for Atlas Copco Airpower, the company's largest division, rose 17 percent to 2,339 billion kronor, while order bookings were up 16 percent to 2,542 billion kronor.

H.K. Dollar Is Thriving With Linkage

(Continued from Page 9)

redeem notes from other banks at the same rate.

The broad theory behind the package was that the forces of arbitrage between the rest of the colony's banks and the note-issuing banks would keep the value of the Hong Kong dollar trading in a band of one U.S. dollar to 7.78-7.82 Hong Kong dollars.

A key part of the theory was the role of interest rates. Rates were to be adjusted by the Association of Banks in Hong Kong, depending on the demand for Hong Kong dollars and fluctuating in response to the market. Meanwhile, the Hong Kong dollar's assigned value of one U.S. dollar to 7.80 Hong Kong dollars would remain relatively stable.

The idea was completely untried at the time. But the colony's financial secretary, John Brembridge, in his urgency to arrest the plunging Hong Kong dollar, boldly adopted the rescue package and in doing so, departed from the Hong Kong government's traditionally *laissez-faire* policies.

Some months after the package was implemented, Mr. Brembridge confessed that he still awoke each morning to learn with relief that "the link," as it came to be known, was holding firm.

Two years later, it is clear that the link has not only worked, but worked extraordinarily well.

By mid-July of this year, the Hong Kong dollar soared to its highest level against the greenback since the introduction of the link,

trading at 7.71 Hong Kong dollars, or 1.15 percent higher than the linked rate, as the U.S. dollar fell in an international bout of selling triggered by doubts about the U.S. economy.

To encourage a capital outflow to the U.S. dollar, the Association of Banks of Hong Kong adjusted Hong Kong dollar interest rates downwards twice in one week in July to rest at the present level of an annual 6 percent for prime lenders. This was a dramatic contrast to the high of 17 percent reached in July 1984.

Commercially available bank deposit rates for three months fell below the Hong Kong annual rate of inflation of about 3.6 percent, making them negative interest rates in inflation-adjusted terms.

Market rumors that the link would be adjusted to accommodate the strong Hong Kong dollar gained momentum, and the British-based Henley Center for Forecasting reported that a continuing weaker U.S. dollar and capital inflows to Hong Kong would result in a "relaxation" of the link in the last quarter of this year.

However, in the weeks since the last readjustment of the local interest rates, the U.S. dollar has gradually firmed in Hong Kong, with the help of large Hong Kong banks, particularly Hongkong & Shanghai. They are reportedly selling Hong Kong dollars in London, and buying U.S. dollars in Hong Kong.

The three-percentage-point differential between U.S.-dollar and Hong Kong-dollar interest rates at-

tracted general trading out of the local currency. With the firming of the U.S. dollar, the exchange link between the two currencies now holds at around 7.79. The Hong Kong dollar closed at 7.8055 to the U.S. dollar Wednesday in Hong Kong.

Continuing low Hong Kong-dollar interest rates have speeded up a property-market recovery, which was already well underway. The low interest rates have also fueled the local stock market, which leaped 29 points Aug. 6, to pierce the 1,700 mark on the Hang Seng index, its highest level in four years. On Wednesday, however, the Hang Seng fell 41.96, to 1,650.78.

However, speculation about the possible future readjustment of the link in the future lingers, not entirely erased by repeated public government endorsements of the link. In July, the colony's secretary for monetary affairs, Douglas Blye, said that the government might even approve of negative deposit interest rates, whereby bank customers would be charged for making deposits. Peter Wrangham, general manager of Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank, said the imposition of negative interest rates was possible, "but practically speaking, terribly difficult to implement."

At the same time, Mr. Wrangham said it was premature to assume that a readjustment of the link was needed.

On the question of rethinking the local dollar to a basket of currencies, Mr. Wrangham warned: "It might throw more mud into the water than there is now."

U.S. Judge Orders Coca-Cola To Reveal Secret Formula

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ATLANTA — Coca-Cola Co. has vowed to keep secret its 99-year-old formula for Coke, despite a federal judge's ruling ordering the soft-drink maker to disclose the recipe.

The order came Tuesday in a 1983 lawsuit filed by 40 Coca-Cola bottlers over the company's pricing policies. The bottlers are seeking formulas for all of Coca-Cola's drinks in a bid to prove that the beverages do not differ substantially and should be sold under the same pricing structure.

U.S. District Judge Murray Schwartz of Wilmington, Delaware, agreed that Coca-Cola should divulge the formulas, but only to attorneys and experts representing the bottlers.

"Nothing is sacred in civil litigation," the judge said.

"The company has never disclosed the secret formulas for its products and that policy will not change," said a Coca-Cola spokesman, Randy Donaldson. The Atlanta-based company is studying its options in the case, he said.

The formula Merchandise 7X is perhaps one of the best-kept secrets in U.S. industry. It is kept locked in an Atlanta bank vault and is known to only a few company executives.

The quarrel between Coca-Cola and the bottlers was triggered by the 1982 introduction of Diet Coke, the company's first product to use the name "Coke" on a product other than its standard-bearing soft drink.

The company said then that because Diet Coke was a different product than Coca-Cola, it was not bound by its existing contract with the bottlers and thus could raise the price bottlers pay for the diet drink, said Bill Schmidt, head of the Bottlers of Coca-Cola U.S.A., which has taken Coca-Cola to court.

Bottlers pay between \$2.73 and \$3.26 a gallon for old Coke and \$3.80 and \$4.60 for Diet Coke, depending on whether they have signed supply contracts with the company, Mr. Schmidt said.

The issue became murkier still when Coca-Cola replaced old Coke with the new version last April, and three months later, bowed to consumer pressure and revived the Real Thing, renaming it Coca-Cola Classic.

Coca-Cola said that the products involved are Coca-Cola, Coca-Cola Classic, Diet Coke, Caffeine-Free Coke, Caffeine-Free Diet Coke and Cherry Coke.

The formula for Coca-Cola was developed on May 6, 1886, by an Atlanta pharmacist, John Pemberton, who stirred up the first batch in a three-legged brass pot in his backyard. (AP, WP, Reuters)

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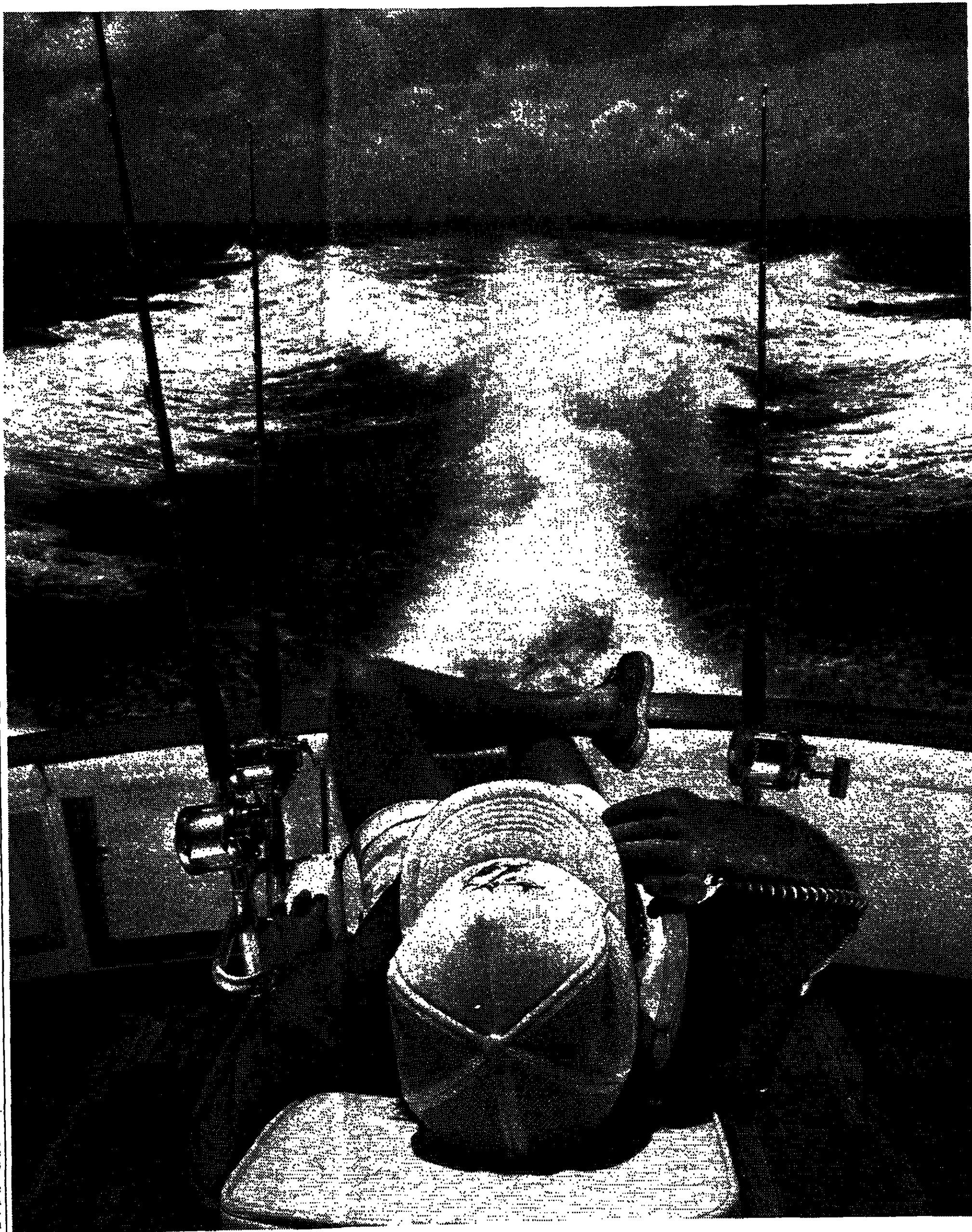
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SPORTS

Blanking Giants, Gooden Fans 16

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — Dwight Gooden, with something to prove, facing the worst hitting team in the fair and in fact turned out to be pretty one-sided.

Gooden struck out a major-league season-high 16 batters and registered a seven-hitter for his

his sixth shutout of the season, tying him with John Tudor of St. Louis for the major-league lead.

Gooden struck out the side twice and walked three in raising his season mark to 19-3, tying him with the Cardinals' Joaquin Andujar for the major-league lead in victories. Six of Gooden's last eight starts have resulted in complete-game triumphs.

"He gets that determined look on his face," said the Met manager, Dave Johnson. "I feel sorry for San Francisco. He's got a history of coming back against the club that roughed him up or coming back strong in his next start after he gets roughed up."

The Mets scored twice in the second inning, on run-scoring singles by Rafael Santana and Lenny Dykstra. A double by Wally Backman and a two-out single by Gary Carter produced the game's final run in the fifth.

Amid all but universal praise for Gooden's performance (even home plate umpire Bob Engel allowed that he was outstanding, obviously), Chili Davis was a minority of one. Said Davis, who had three singles and was the only Giant starter Gooden didn't strike out: "He ain't God, man."

Astros 17, Cardinals 2: In Houston, Mark Bailey hit his second grand-slam home run of the season and Dickie Thon drove in four runs with a triple and homer to highlight a 19-hit attack in which every Astro starter scored at least once.

Dodgers 5, Phillies 4: In Philadelphia, rookie Mariano Duncan, who earlier had doubled and scored

a run, tripled with two outs in the 11th to score Steve Sax with the decisive run for Los Angeles.

Padres 1, Expos 0: In Montreal, winner Dave Dravecky worked seven strong innings and fifth-inning doubles by Terry Kennedy and Kevin McReynolds made the Expos 1-0 losers for the second straight game.

Pirates 3, Reds 2: In Pittsburgh, Jason Thompson hit a tie-breaking home run in the fourth and Rick Reuschel won his first game in more than a month as the Pirates edged Cincinnati. Mario Soto lost for the first time in nine career decisions at Three Rivers Stadium.

Braves 5, Braves 2: In Atlanta, Ryne Sandberg's two-run homer highlighted a three-run eighth that rallied Chicago past the Braves.

Mariners 4, Orioles 3: In the American League, in Seattle, Gorman Thomas walked with the bases loaded in the ninth to push across Jack Perconte and end Baltimore's six-game winning streak. Perconte singled to center with one out off reliever Nate Snell. Phil Bradley singled him to third and Al Cowens walked on four pitches to load the bases before Snell walked Thomas — also on four pitches.

Yankees 8, Angels 5: In Anaheim, California, Don Mattingly's two bases-empty homers (which raised his RBI total to a major league-leading 100 for the year) highlighted a five-home run barrage that powered New York past

California. Mattingly, the league's reigning batting champion, has hit safely in his last 18 games.

Rangers 3, Red Sox 1: In Boston, Toby Harrah homered to lead off the eighth and Texas added two more runs (on an RBI double by Gary Ward and a single by Bobby Jones) to end a six-game losing streak. Knuckleballer Charlie Hough earned his seventh victory in nine starts since July 5. Hough struck out seven, didn't walk a batter and allowed only one runner past second base.

Blue Jays 3, Indians 2: In Cleveland, Tony Fernandez's second RBI single of the night scored Jesse Barfield for the seventh-inning run that rallied Toronto past the Indians.

Brewers 3, Twins 2: In Milwaukee, Rick Manning singled home the winning run to cap a three-run Brewer ninth. Minnesota starter John Butcher took a four-hit shutout into the inning, but Robin Yount led off with a single and that brought on reliever Steve Howe, who immediately gave up a single to Cecil Cooper. Ben Oglivie then grounded to shortstop Alvaro Espinoza, who threw wildly to second, allowing Yount to score. Kent Hrbek retrieved the ball and threw home, but catcher Tim Lander dropped the ball as Cooper scored and Oglivie went to third. Ted Simmons was intentionally walked before reliever Ron Davis got Bill Schroeder to ground into a double play — Oglivie staying at third. But Manning singled off Davis's glove to score Oglivie.

White Sox 2, Royals 1: In Chicago, second baseman Frank White booted Luis Salazar's grounder with two out and the bases loaded in the ninth, allowing pinch-runner Scott Fletcher to score the game-winner for the White Sox. Kansas City center fielder Willie Wilson, attempting to steal second base in the third inning, was knocked unconscious when Fisk's throw struck the back of his neck. He was hospitalized for X-rays and observation.

Tigers 4, A's 1: In Oakland, California, Detroit managed only five hits, but home runs by Larry Herndon and Tom Brookens were enough to defeat the A's. (UPI, AP)



Willie Wilson collapsed (and Chicago second baseman Julio Cruz covered up) after a throw by catcher Carlton Fisk nailed the Kansas City baserunner in the neck as he tried to steal second Tuesday night. Knocked unconscious, Wilson was hospitalized for observation.

Athletes Taking Out Insurance Against Career-Ending Injuries

By Gary Libman
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — When Dave Williams was catching 101 passes and was being chosen all-American at the University of Illinois last season, he didn't worry about a career-ending injury.

But his father worried enough for both of them.

"One time my father made the comment that he wouldn't let me go back to school unless I got insurance," said the wide receiver. "I don't know how serious he was, but he said it."

National Football League scouts had said that Williams could be a first-round choice in their player draft this winter, and Williams realized he would get his hard five or six times a game during his senior year this fall. So the 6-foot-4, 197-pound (1.93-meter, 89.3-kilogram) player began to consider a \$1 million Lloyd's of London policy to protect against a career-ending injury.

Williams — whose brother Oliver and whose cousin, Phil Smith, are wide receivers for the Indianapolis Colts — mentioned his situation to his coach, Mike White, who said "he would find out the details" of the policy. "He knows the things I'll be doing."

White recommended the insurance to Williams, who played a year at Harbor Junior College in Los Angeles before transferring to Illinois, and to Illinois quarterback Jack Trudeau, another potential first-round draft pick.

Last April each player borrowed more than \$11,000 to buy a policy, which pays for a career-ending injury during the 15 months before each attends his first professional training camp next summer.

Williams and Trudeau bought the same protection as athletes including University of Iowa quarterback Chuck Long and former University of Miami quarterback Bernie Kosar, who signed this summer with Cleveland of the NFL.

Former University of Georgia running back Herschel Walker bought coverage in 1981 before joining the New Jersey Generals of the United States Football League.

The insurance is purchased by only the "top echelon of professional prospects who have proven value" as far as professional sports are concerned, said John Leavens, director of the legislative services committee of the National College Athletic Association.

The NCAA spurred the sale of the policies last January when it passed a rule that an athlete could buy them by borrowing money from a lending institution.

The NCAA hoped the rule would keep star athletes in school for another year, especially basketball players who can sign up for the National Basketball Association draft after each season of college eligibility. Draft requirements in football and baseball are more stringent.

The NCAA prohibited coaches and agents from buying the insurance — coaches so they would not use it to keep athletes in school and agents so they would not use it to gain control over an athlete before the time in his career when it became legal.

The buying of insurance by college players coincides with a similar move among professionals.

Although golfer Arnold Palmer insured himself against a career-ending injury as early as the 1950s, many more athletes buy policies today as athletic salaries and the stakes of athletic careers escalate.

so the policies can be particularly helpful to NFL players.

In baseball and basketball the policies are typically used by young players who have not yet signed long-term, guaranteed contracts.

"It's a good vehicle to guarantee protecting an athlete during a transitional period," said Ron Shapiro, the Baltimore agent for California Angel third baseman Doug DeCinces and others.

When the Baltimore Orioles visited Japan last winter, Shapiro took out a three-month policy on pitcher Mike Boddicker, 27, who won 20 games and lost only 11 in 1984, for \$500,000, the anticipated worth of Boddicker's contract the following season.

Without such a policy, an athlete can be in jeopardy. Quarterback Bert Jones of the Los Angeles Rams retired in 1983 after an injury that required the surgical removal of a ruptured cervical disk and the fusion of two broken vertebrae in the neck area.

Jones was covered for a career-ending injury and collected, according to John Jamison, owner of Sports Insurance International Services in Houston. The policy paid \$1 million, a source said.

A 1981 car accident paralyzed center Landon Turner and ended his career a few months after his University of Indiana team won the NCAA basketball championship. Turner received minimal help from his own auto insurance policy and his father's hospital-medical coverage.

In 1978, a collision with Oakland defensive back Jack Tatum paralyzed New England Patriots wide receiver Darryl Stingley and ended his career.

The league agreed to pay the remainder of Stingley's medical and living expenses after workmen's compensation and the NFL Players Association disability plan proved inadequate.

Although the new policies guard against such occurrences, some people think they contain a weakness.

"You only get paid off if you're permanently disabled and can't play the sport again," said Peter Johnson, vice president of the International Marketing Group in Cleveland, who represents tennis player Martina Navratilova and football player Walter.

"Let's say you get injured in a post-season all-star game. You can play afterwards (but not as well) and your value goes down. You still can't cash in."

"What's probably needed is some type of program through the NCAA where all students get some type of disability (insurance)," said George Andrews, a Chicago attorney who represents Ervin Johnson of the NBA's Los Angeles Lakers.

Andrews notes that NCAA schools are required to keep injured student athletes on scholarship only for the year in which they are injured.

"I'm not saying take care of him for life," he said, "but there should be some kind of therapy and job retraining."

Williams, whose brother Steven will go to Illinois this fall as a freshman wide receiver, worked with his friend Trudeau, the Illinois quarterback, examining the policies.

They checked out different possibilities and decided on the same day that they would go ahead.

"People said you got to take it easy here and there during the games" to avoid getting hurt, Williams said. "Well, I wouldn't do that."

bounds or make 10 more yards, I'm going to make the 10 more yards.

"The only time I'm going to run out of bounds is if a gain is impossible. My coach would probably be shocked if he saw me run out of bounds."

SPORTS BRIEFS

Decker Sets 4:16.17 World Mile Mark

ZURICH (Combined Dispatches) — Mary Decker-Slaney of the United States lowered the world record for the women's mile by more than half a second here Wednesday night, clocking 4 minutes, 16.17 seconds at an international track meet at Letzgründ Stadium.

Decker broke the mark of 4:17.44 set by Romanian Mariana Paica, the Olympic 3,000-meter champion, in September 1982. (UPI, Reuters)



Pentathlete Attila Mizser, after Wednesday's cross-country 4,000.

Hungarian Modern Pentathlon Titled

MELBOURNE (AP) — Attila Mizser of Hungary won the individual modern pentathlon world championship here Wednesday. The 24-year-old student clinched the title by finishing 30 meters (54.5 yards) ahead of defending champion Anatoly Starostin of the Soviet Union to win the 4,000-meter cross-country run, the four-day competition's final event.

Mizser totaled 5,525 points for the five events (equestrian, fencing, swimming, shooting and running), followed by Starostin with 5,505 and Russian Igor Shvartz with 5,362. The Soviet Union won the team title; Hungary was second and Italy third.

UEFA Tightens Soccer-Match Security

PARIS (AP) — The Union of European Football Associations on Wednesday adopted measures to be taken by European soccer teams to prevent spectator violence at some international matches.

UEFA approved a document prepared by a study group following the May 29 riot in Brussels, when 39 people were killed and 450 were injured during the European championship game. Europe's national soccer federations, as well as public authorities, must subscribe to the document or risk disqualification of their teams from European competition.

UEFA categorized five "high risk" matches calling for heightened security measures. They are:

- UEFA Cup finals and semifinals, and the finals of the Cup Winners' Cup and Champions' Cup tournaments.
- A match determined by UEFA to be potentially volatile because of the previous behavior of the fans of either team.
- A match in which visiting-team fans exceed 10 percent of stadium capacity, or when there are more than 3,000 visiting fans.
- Matches drawing capacity crowds or more than 50,000 spectators.
- Matches attracting large numbers of "immigrant" fans — those with national ties to the country of the visiting team but living in the host country or a neighboring one.

Heightened security measures are to include strict control of ticket sales (match-day sales will be limited to two tickets per person); a ban on sales or consumption of alcohol in the stadiums; increased surveillance in the stands and at stadium entrances, and the searching of spectators.

Mets Sign Bowa for Rest of '85 Season

NEW YORK (AP) — Shortstop Larry Bowa, 39, who was out last week by the Chicago Cubs, on Tuesday signed a contract with the New York Mets for the remainder of the season.

Bowa, whose .980 career fielding percentage is the highest for a shortstop in major-league history, earlier this season set the National League shortstop record for games played (he has played 2,212 in his 16-year career).

A Saratoga Notebook: Winners and Losers

By Steven Crist
New York Times Service

SARATOGA SPRINGS, New York — A messenger arrived at the front door of a rented home here the other morning, bringing a package of mail forwarded from New York City. He was feeling talkative.

"You folks up from the city?"

"Yup."

"Here for the racing?"

Uh-huh.

"Seems a lot of folks are up here for the month, renting these houses. I delivered a package last week to some folks just up the road. The woman, she was wearing the biggest diamond ring I've ever seen and some kind of a green stone around her neck, must have been an emerald or something. Funny thing, those people went to the races just the other day, and somebody came and stole all their jewels. Funny how someone always knows which people got the jewels."

It seemed like the time to explain, quickly and firmly, that there were no jewels worth stealing at this residence. "Oh, I'm sure you're right. . . . What's that? Oh, listen, no tip is necessary, but that's very generous of you, every little bit is appreciated. Thank you, thank you so much. You folks be careful now, hear?"

One afternoon early in this year's annual race meeting, a steeplechaser in the sixth race at Saratoga Racecourse lost his jockey after the first jump, and continued on riderless. With no one to guide him, he nonetheless jumped the next hedge like a champion. Approaching the third fence, though, he shied, pulled himself up and ran around the side of it.

There was no difference in the height or shape

of the two jumps, so the horse presumably was just being fickle. But maybe not: The next horse to jump the hedge that the riderless horse had avoided tripped and fell.

A tout working the grandstand was pontificating to a potential sucker on the virtues of the No. 5 horse.

"I'm telling you, bet your house, the horse is a cinch. If he comes in, all I ask is the proceeds of a \$20 win bet."

The toutee, as toutees do, thought this sounded like a swell arrangement. He was not so sure after No. 5 finished a distant second to No. 1, and was further discouraged when he saw the tout standing on line to collect.

"I thought you liked the 5," he said to the tout.

"I liked him second-best," said the tout. "I bet the 1 and got some free insurance this way."

The toutee looked puzzled as to whether this was all proper, but after all, the tout had bet on the winner.

"O.K.," he said, "who do you like in the next race?"

A minister whose parish is within driving distance of the track likes to spend Wednesdays on the turf terrace here. It is a day off, but he is sometimes called on for counseling anyway. A somewhat distraught bettor, having failed to pick a winner all day and looking like he was in trouble, shuffled over to the minister and asked for some advice.

"I'm giving bad," he said. "What should I do? Should I just go home instead of losing any more money?"

"Do you have enough money to get along and feed your family?" the minister asked.

The bettor nodded and explained that it was only his betting kitty he had almost depleted, not his eating money.

"In that case," the minister said, "my advice to you is to key the 4 over the 3, 6 and 7 in the triple and try to get it all back."

One New York City horseplayer who is spending his first August here is also spending his first month over in a country house instead of a city apartment.

"I think there's some kind of animal out in the yard at night," he said after his first two nights here. "It's got me spooked. It keeps going beep-beep, all night long."

He was told it was probably a cicada.

"A chickadee? No, it don't sound like a chickadee." No a cicada, C-I-o-a-d-e-a.

"Oh, you mean like the horse, Cicada. Why didn't you say so?"

On the first Saturday night of the 1985 meeting, many race-track regulars make a tradition of congregating at The Wishing Well, a local steakhouse where lies are swapped along with congratulations about having made it through another year.

"This my 30th Saratoga," bragged one jockey's agent.

"My 38th," said a trainer.

"Pickers," said Paul Healy, an owner. "This is my 80th year here. The first time I came up I was 3 years old, and I'm 83 now."

That ended the bragging contest, but a nitpicker told him later that if he was 3 his first year and hadn't missed a season, this would actually be his 81st Saratoga.

"Well," he said, "80 sounds better. Eighty-one would make me sound like a fossil."

SCOREBOARD

Transition

Football

CFL Leaders

Baseball

Tuesday's Major League Line Scores

Major League Standings

European Soccer

English First Division

West Ham 3, Queens Park Rangers 1

Widest Margin 4, Barnum 1

Duiseldorf 6, Eintracht Frankfurt 1

Zeno, OH 14, 381 27.2

Phoenia, MI 11, 289 26.7

Jennings, BC 10, 268 24.9

Tennessee, TN 11, 232 23.8

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BANGKOK POSTCARD Japanese Who Stayed

By Surin Maitrakul

BANGKOK — Japanese soldiers, young, energetic and fired by nationalism, were sent to attack Thailand in World War II. For some of them, what was once a vassal land has become a happy home, probably forever.

About 50 Japanese veterans never returned home after their country surrendered 40 years ago. At first, some hid their identities. By now, however, according to Japanese officials in Bangkok, virtually all of the veterans have been quietly absorbed into Thai society.

"This is definitely my home. If Japan ever invades Thailand again, I will fight for the Thai," said Motoji Otani, 64, who owns a refrigerator repair shop called Thaito-tani Electric.

"I don't consider myself a Japanese now. I even forgot half the language," said Zunsao Sasabe, a gardener, who fought as a Japanese Imperial Army infantryman in China, Cambodia and Vietnam.

On Dec. 8, 1941, after a brief resistance, Thailand related to Japanese demands for use of its territory to act as a launching pad for invasions of Burma and the Malay peninsula. The Bangkok government was later pressured into declaring war on the Allies, though many Thais joined an anti-Japanese resistance movement and Thailand was not treated by the Allies as an enemy nation after the war ended.

When Japan surrendered, some Japanese soldiers stationed in Asian countries that had been conquered by the imperial army chose not to return to Japan.

About 20 stayed in Burma. Last month one of these, Sakunjo Kitamura, made his first visit back to Japan. For the occasion, he dressed in a traditional Burmese sarong.

Those who stayed behind in Thailand did not have to face the kind of hatred against the Japanese that was so strong in countries such as China and the Philippines.

Where Japanese soldiers had committed atrocities. In recent years, only economic problems have marred Thai-Japanese relations.

"After losing the war, I heard rumors that there was nothing left in Japan — no food, no farm fields, nothing. So I thought it was no use

going back," said Yoshihisa Matsuda, 68, one of several Japanese veterans interviewed.

Matsuda said he escaped after his surrender and lived in disguise as a Buddhist monk south of Bangkok, where he fell in love with a Thai woman whom he later married. Thai friends helped him hide from the Thai authorities, he said.

Matsuda has become a wealthy man, and plays an active role in the management of his four businesses: a travel agency, a coffee plantation, a night club and a company servicing sugar plants. He is a prominent member of the local Japanese business community — the largest foreign group in the country.

By contrast, Sasabe, the gardener, said: "I still live hand-to-mouth. I earn about 100 baht [about \$3.70] a day from my carpentry," in addition to his job at an orchard nursery on the outskirts of Bangkok. He recently moved to Bangkok from the provinces, where over the years he had done rice farming and small-time contract work. Two of his daughters are abroad, in Italy and the United States.

He praised the hospitality he has received from Thai friends and acquaintances, who helped him flee the army and then obtained immigration documents for him under a false Chinese identity.

Otani, echoing statements by other veterans, said: "I did not really know what was going on at that time. I was so young and everyone was a soldier. It was fun somehow to join the army. When I think back to those days it was all wrong. The Japanese army was so arrogant. But the war proved Japan was just a frog in a small pond."

Otani also made his escape when the war ended, went into business and started a family. He has five children and six grandchildren from two marriages. He said he now rarely eats Japanese food, and he takes part in traditional Thai ceremonies.

Otani said he had visited Japan twice since the end of the war. "I felt so different and empty," he recalled. "I could not even travel alone in Japan. I was really a foreigner. The moment I arrived back at Don Muang — Bangkok's airport — 'I felt so relieved. I thought to myself: 'Ah, I am home.'"

Art Buchwald is on vacation.

Antillean Prime Minister With Spirit

By Joseph B. Treaster

New York Times Service

WILLEMSTAD, Curaçao — In the annual carnival parade this year — the biggest, most rambunctious celebration on this island off Venezuela — a tall, imposing woman in a pink and green lamé costume got a little more attention than the other dancers.

To the delight of some and the dismay of others, the focus of the cheers and flying confetti was Maria Liberia-Peters, who last September became the first woman to serve as prime minister of the Netherlands Antilles, six Caribbean islands colonized by the Dutch and now largely self-governing.

The 43-year-old former kindergarten teacher says she struggled with whether to participate in the carnival, as she had for the previous seven years, instead of taking the prime minister's traditional place in the reviewing stand.

She knew she wouldn't be happy as a spectator, she said. "Some people just feel it's not appropriate for a prime minister. I said, no, in the first place I'm Maria and in the second place I'm prime minister. So I'm going."

That kind of spirit and determination have made her one of the Netherlands Antilles' most popular leaders. Liberia-Peters, leader of the National People's Party, admires former U.S. Representative Shirley Chisholm and the late Indira Gandhi of India, and she is being favorably compared to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain.

She has come to power in one of the most turbulent periods in Antillean history. After decades of prosperity, the economies of the two biggest islands, Curaçao and Aruba, are in trouble. Further, Aruba, which Curaçao has shared the burden of supporting the four other islands, plans to separate from the federation early next year.

The Exxon oil refinery that provided about 50 percent of Aruba's income closed last spring, and the Shell refinery in Curaçao, a major employer, says it may have to close unless the government can buy two-thirds of the failing business.

Liberia-Peters' government is trying to find a way to keep Shell



Prime Minister Liberia-Peters, above, and as a dancer during carnival: "In the first place I'm Maria."

open. She said she was also working on ways to balance the economy as revenues fall.

"What I really hope," she said, "is that I will be successful in at least setting out the lines for the future, for a new future, so that the people of the Netherlands Antilles can say, 'O.K., we're going through a difficult situation, but nevertheless this is where it's going to lead to,' and that there is light. It's a situation you have to handle very carefully, so that my people don't panic. As the Spanish people say, I have to keep away from a *desesperación*, the desperation."

Liberia-Peters laughs easily and has the politician's knack of turning aside or seeming not to hear difficult questions. Like many Antilleans, she speaks four languages: Dutch, English, Spanish and Papiamentu, a local combination of the first three with some Portuguese added. She peppers her English with Spanish exclamations such as "¡Corre!" and "¡Si, si!"

More than previous prime ministers, residents say, she is using newspapers, radio and television to reach the 240,000 people of the Netherlands Antilles. She has

also met more often with business and community leaders.

"People appreciate that she keeps the various groups informed and that she is as balanced as possible and doesn't take sides," said Lionel Capriles, the head of Maduro & Curjel's Bank, the largest in the Antilles.

Liberia-Peters has also traveled more than is customary for prime ministers of the Netherlands Antilles, whose defense and many foreign affairs matters are still handled by the Netherlands.

"I feel it's important that we let the region, especially, know who we are, where we are, what we are and what we want," she said.

In the fall of 1976, Liberia-Peters won a seat in the island government in Curaçao, which is similar to the Antilles government and has a larger budget. Since then she has been in charge of economic affairs, public health, labor and several other matters in the Curaçao government. When the National People's Party took a leading role in forming a new Antilles government, it turned to Liberia-Peters, its top vote-getter, to be prime minister.

To critics who ask what a former kindergarten teacher is doing as prime minister, Liberia-Peters coolly suggests that "it would be incorrect to think that nothing has happened" since 1962, when she first entered a classroom as a teacher. She has a group of advisers that she calls her "think tank," but supporters say she has a mind of her own. "She asks and she listens," Capriles said, "but she takes the decision."

Among her strengths, admirers say, is an ability to gain a consensus from the governing council of ministers and other groups with which she works. "She speaks with authority and she can convince people," a banker said.

Economists say that one of the Netherlands Antilles' problems is high wages that prevent the islands' goods and services from being competitive internationally. But the prime minister has resisted pressure to impose an across-the-board pay cut of 15 to 20 percent.

Instead, she said, she plans to put the workers and their unions and give them "a reasonable time to get the feeling that, 'O.K., we also make a move.' Then, if they 'don't come across,' she said, "I think you have the way open for imposing" a pay cut.

Liberia-Peters is married to a civil servant, Niels Peters, 46. She met him on a high school basketball court; she was playing center on a girls' team and Peters, who had gained a reputation throughout the Antilles as a center, was assisting the coach.

It was not a blazing romance. She went off to the Netherlands for four years of college. Back in Curaçao, she joined a women's basketball team affiliated with a Roman Catholic school. Peters was on the men's team. About four years later they went on their first date.

Six years later — 14 years after they met — they were married. They have a 6-year-old daughter and a 4-year-old son, both born in the United States and adopted through the Roman Catholic archdiocese of New York.

She is asked what impressed her about Peters the first time they met. "His bookish look," she replied instantly.

PEOPLE

'Rambo': Real Blood

When a well-muscled impersonator of Sylvester Stallone, sporting combat fatigues, cartridge belt and fake automatic rifle, lost his way delivering a "Rambo-gram" to a lawyer in Buffalo, New York, he dropped by the county courthouse for directions. In the ensuing panic, scores of police officers and sheriff's deputies scrambled through the courthouse with revolvers drawn, and one shot himself in the chest, before "Rambo" was released. "I'm thinking about just hanging the whole 'Rambo-gram' thing up," said John Gowen, whose Show Productions company, specializing in jocular telegrams, sent the messenger.

Mark Stancapiano, 28, who does the Rambo-grams at \$64.95 each, recalled: "I see all these cops and what looked like 60 cop cars in front of the courthouse, and about 300 people outside watching. It was like 'Dog Day Afternoon.' I got a feeling that it could be me they're looking for. And I'm parked right in front of the damn place. So I thought, well maybe I can get to my car, maybe I can't. I was gonna stash the gun in the bushes. But I decided simply to kind of walk to the car, with my gun all covered up in my shirt. But all of a sudden these cops cross the street, and then one of them says, 'Freeze!' After persuading the authorities not to do anything rash, Stancapiano was taken to jail, charged with disorderly conduct and released. "He was just seconds away from being a statistic," said Lieutenant Francis Lee. Patrolman Gerald Baetzold, 45, said of his wounded foot: "It still hurts like hell."

On the eve of Mel Fisher's birthday, the salvage operator's crew delivered from the wreck of a Spanish galleon the largest single haul of gold ever recovered from an ancient ship, an official of his Treasure Salvors Inc. said in Key West, Florida. "Happy birthday, Mel — that's what we told him," a crewman, Derwin Washington, said Tuesday, the day before Fisher's 64th birthday. Divers excavating the wreck of Nuestra Señora de Atocha found about 150 pounds (68 kilograms) of gold, including 76 gold bars and gold chains and discs, said Blith McHale, vice president of Treasure Salvors.

The Australian rock group Men at Work will tour China in November following intervention by Beijing by Prime Minister Bob Hawke, a government spokesman said Wednesday in Sydney. The group hopes to play Beijing, Shanghai and Nanjing, a spokesman said. Hawke had promoted the tour as an Australian contribution to the United Nations International Year of Youth. Officials sources said the tour was thrown into doubt after a controversial Beijing concert by the British group Wham!

The son of China's top leader, Deng Xiaoping, is in France to study care for the handicapped. Deng Pufang, 41, deputy director of the China Welfare Fund for the Handicapped, will visit rehabilitation centers for the disabled in Paris and other cities and meet with senior officials. He has been confined to a wheelchair since breaking his spine when he was forced from a fourth-story window by Red Guards in 1967.

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